

TEXTILE BULLETIN



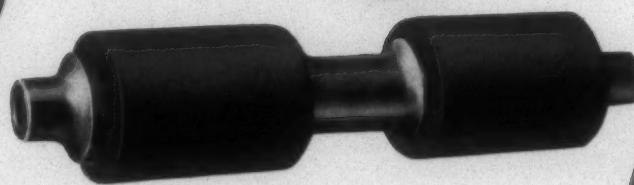
Vol. 58

May 1, 1940

No. 5

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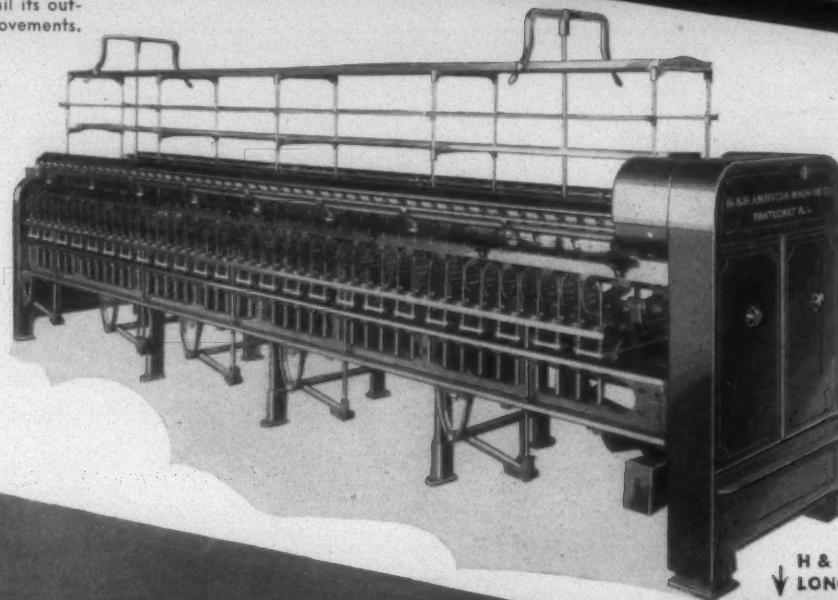
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spinning frames reduced the number of knots in the warp 50% and produced a stronger yarn which made possible higher loom speeds.

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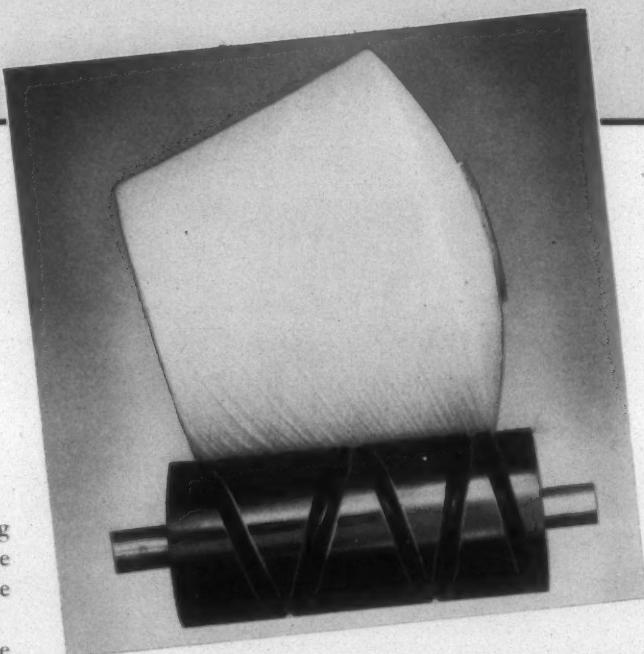
Mr. Franklin A. Reece is named a "MODERN PIONEER" by National Association of Manufacturers for his invention of the "rotating traverse." The citation on Mr. Reece's award reads: "For the development of the Reece Roll, in textile machinery, which made possible the production of a winding machine with no reciprocating parts; one of the most significant improvements in textile machinery in the past 50 years."

The "rotating traverse" is the one-piece driving drum and traverse guide which is the "heart" of the Roto-Coner*, the drum winder which has found wide acceptance among manufacturers of cotton yarn.

Here are a few of the advantages resulting from the rotating traverse, considered by the National Association of Manufacturers as a "distinguished achievement in the field of science and invention which has advanced the American standard of living."

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Higher winding speeds, through the elimination of reciprocating parts, greatly increase production. Rewinding of cones is reduced to a minimum. The simplified design involves fewer parts, so there is a very low maintenance cost. No special lubricating is required, so cost of supervision is low. Cleaning can be done quickly due to the streamlined design of the



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Bulletin 144 describes the Roto-Coner* in more complete detail. For a free copy, write P. O. Box 1605, Providence, Rhode Island.



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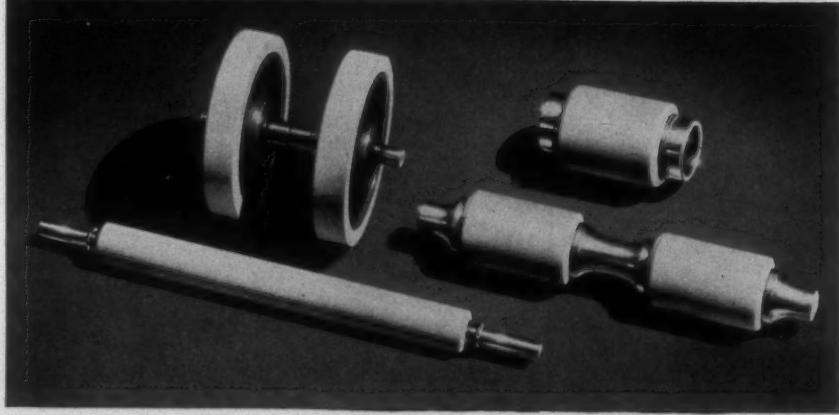
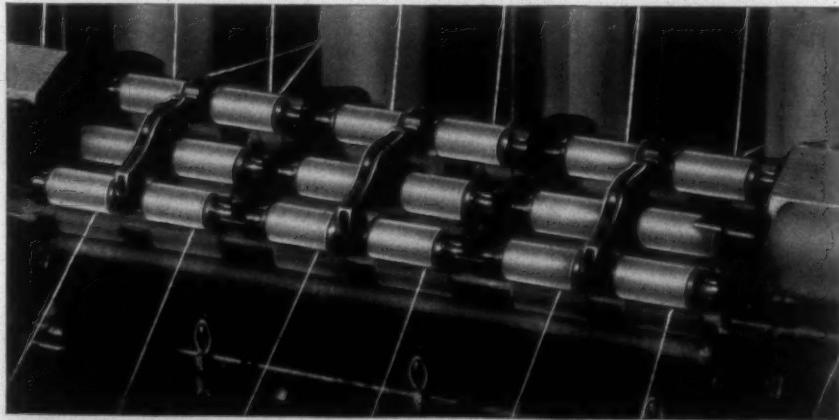
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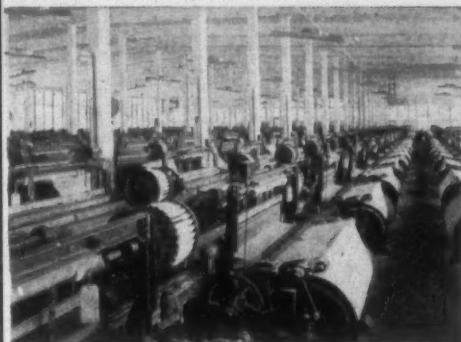
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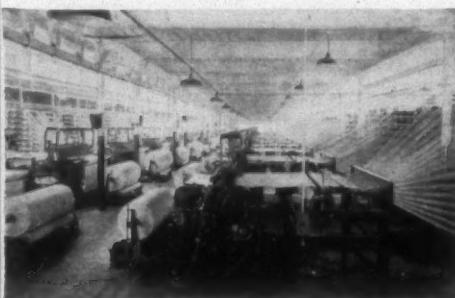


RESULTS LIKE THESE *for YOUR Mill*



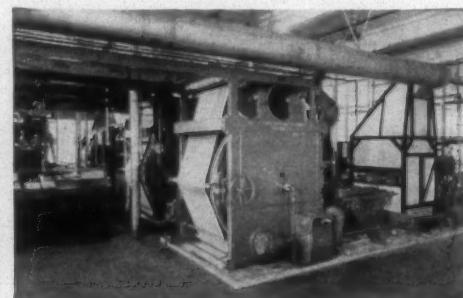
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TEXACO TEXTILE MILL LUBRICANTS



TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 58

May 1, 1940

No. 5

Pres. K. P. Lewis Discusses

SOUTH'S TEXTILE PROBLEMS

At A. C. M. A. Convention*

GENTLEMEN of the Association, no one doubts that we are passing through perilous times.

All thoughtful men are looking to the future with great concern. The awful war, apparently just beginning, which will bankrupt the participants, and cause, at best, a violent shock in this country; the apparent crumbling of European Civilization, with terrible effects on the world at large; and the love we have for our country and its liberties, make us all think constantly what the future will be. In our worry and concern I felt in selecting a place

for our meeting this year that it would be well to choose this beautiful resort, where, in a peaceful atmosphere, we can temporarily try to dismiss worries from our minds, and mingle with our friends.

I know I must give some account of my stewardship, and speak of some of our problems.

Wage and Hour Law

Shortly after I came into office the Association was called on to make a fight before the Wage and Hour Administrator for a minimum wage no higher than 30 cents per hour under the Wage and Hour Law. We struggled through weeks of hearings, without success, trying to establish this position. At that time the margins on cotton goods were the lowest for several years, and many mills were struggling for life. An increase in the wage rate from 25c to 32½c per hour at that time seemed to us entirely too much, and the many witnesses we put on the stand testified as to the harmful results of the 32½c ruling. Unfortunately, at the time the Administrator made his decision there was a sudden spurt in the demand for goods, and an increase in prices, which he may have

*Address of President K. P. Lewis at Annual Convention of American Cotton Manufacturers Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 25-26-27.

taken into consideration. We are all too familiar with the great drop in demand and prices; and present conditions and prospects make us feel all the more sure of the correctness of our position. In our presentation we had competent freight experts, economists, and other witnesses to show the difference in the cost of living in the Southern sections, and the reason there should be a regional differential, but apparently little if any attention was paid to this, or to the large differentials that have existed in the WPA, and also in rulings under the Walsh-Healey Act. It is strangely illogical to me for two branches of the Government to allow these tremendous differentials, and another branch to dismiss the claim with the statement that there is practically no difference in the cost of living.

South Did Not Have Much Chance

The whole truth of the matter is that the set-up of the committee under the law was such as to give the South little opportunity to secure an unbiased decision. In the first place, the wage set applied to three branches of the industry—cotton, silk and rayon, and only four manufacturers were cotton mill men from the South. Of the seven members representing the public only three were from the South. Those from the Northern sections were from high wage districts, and were not well acquainted with the difficulties of cotton manufacturers. Seven members representing labor were all union officials—no representation being given to the majority of Southern workers not connected with unions. The testimony of a great many witnesses from Northern States contained a lot about the increase of spindleage in the South shutting down many mills in New England, and suggestions of a punitive nature were very evident throughout the testimony. This Wage and Hour Bill was not enacted as a punitive measure, or to even up competitive conditions throughout the country, and the question should have been discussed and decided, based on the requirements of the law. We appreciated the excellent statements of Governors White

of Mississippi and Dixon of Alabama. The proponents of the 32½c rate were greatly assisted by economists and lawyers from the Wage and Hour Division. It seemed to me then, and it seems to me now, that Government representatives should not have had any partisan part in it.

I recognize that in an industry as widely scattered as ours it is impossible to appoint committees that would give each section its full deserts, and feel very strongly that the law ought to be changed, and that if a minimum is adopted it should establish only one minimum rate, not too high, but sufficiently high to prevent sweatshop conditions, and that there should be no Administrator, Industry Committee, or any other commission with the authority to change this rate. The business interests of the South ought to do their utmost to get some change in this law in the protection of Southern industry.

I cannot escape the feeling that in the apparent efforts of many people in other parts of the country to solve "Economic Problem No. 1" a good deal of the thought is prompted by the desire to affect competitive situations to the detriment of the South and to the injury of industries which have been established in this section.

South's Struggle for Rehabilitation

There is no more interesting story in connection with our country than the heroic and commendable efforts at rehabilitation put forth by citizens of the South, who found their land devastated, and themselves ruined financially after the Civil War. Gradually some industries were established, and along with others the cotton textile industry struggled and grew. These mills have always been beneficial to the South, to the Nation, and to the people who work in them. These workers came very largely from farming and other districts that did not provide a decent scale of living, and from the first, the lot of these workers was greatly improved. Since that time there has been a continuous decrease in the hours worked and increase in pay, nearly all of it voluntary. There has been great improvement in housing and other living conditions. While in an industry so large there may be a few exceptional cases, where unfortunate conditions may be found, a great majority of the mills are run on a decent, worth while basis, and vicious attacks that have been made through the years on the Southern cotton textile industry, which we have taken practically lying down, are uncalled for and undeserved. Conscientious and considerate managers of cotton mills of the South, and a great majority come under this class, feel deeply these slurring attacks, but we have never done anything to adequately put the real facts in the matter before the public. I believe that our Association ought to put forth a real effort in the matter of public relations to get our story told. In connection with this I commend the Southern Combed Yarn Association and Mrs. Mildred G. Barnwell for the attractive book, "Faces We See," recently issued. The trouble with publications of this kind is to get them accepted at face value by unfriendly critics.

In pleading for fair and just treatment of Southern mills, I have very vividly before me the picture of hundreds of villages and small places, whose economic and general life is so dependent on the mills. I also have very impressively in my mind the tremendous population of tenant farmers who have, under the restrictions in acreage

under the Cotton Program, great need for occupation in other lines. Improvement in "Economic Problem No. 1" will be much more quickly effected if the industries are fairly treated and given the opportunity to develop further and provide work for some of the people needing employment. It would be tragic in the extreme if industry in the South is crippled by unwise additions to its burdens.

Processing Tax

There are many difficulties in the way of mills at this time, and it is disturbing to feel that under these conditions anyone should think of establishing a processing tax on cotton. The program of Secretary Wallace, calling for a certificate plan, is nothing more nor less than a processing tax, and the figure frequently quoted is six cents a pound. This cannot possibly be passed on to the public, except in times of abnormal activity in buying. This would inevitably lead to a reduction in the consumption of cotton at a time when markets for this product are sorely needed. The imposition of this under present conditions would be ruinous and bring catastrophe to mills struggling to get cost for their goods under present conditions. The Southern cotton manufacturer is greatly interested in the welfare of the farmers of the country who provide the food by which we live, and clothing and other necessary materials, and they certain deserve reasonable compensation, but any benefits which may be proper ought not to come from the product of one industry, a great portion of which has not been profitable for some time. When the old processing tax was put into effect in the summer of 1933 the country was in the middle of an inflationary period, bringing a lot of speculative buying and higher prices. At the beginning this processing tax could be paid and leave a profit, but this condition gradually became worse, until the year 1935, which would have been disastrous to the industry if the Supreme Court had not declared the law unconstitutional, and the mills able to refrain from paying the tax for the last nine months of the year, and even then the year was unsatisfactory. As I have stated, I think it would be impossible to pass this tax to the public, but if it could be passed on it would mean a considerable increase in the cost of all cotton mill products, which amounts to this—that the public would have to pay a considerable increase in the cost of necessary cotton goods, and a great part paid by the farmers themselves or industry, which cannot afford it, would have to absorb a tremendous cost. There is much opposition to the tax, and I am hopeful it will not be enacted. The members of our Association should all register their views with their Senators and Congressmen. It is discouraging that so many of our members of Congress seem indifferent to such threats as this. Surely industry in the South is important enough to enlist the real interest of Southern Senators and Representatives in considering matters of legislation. The Senators and Representatives from New England are much more industry-minded than many of those from the South.

Tax Load More Than Doubled

We in the cotton textile industry are struggling, along with manufacturers generally, with the greatly increased tax burdens that have to be borne. Counting the Social

Security Taxes, which have to be paid whether there is a profit or not, the tax load is more than double what it was before the present Administration came into office. Efforts at economy in Congress seem to be largely failing—a great part of it due to the fact that individual communities keep clamoring for funds. We cannot expect more than others want to get for themselves, and the main hope for economy in Government is for this fact to be appreciated.

We have not seen much public discussion recently about Japanese competition, but this still remains a great threat to our industry. It is true that during the Japanese-Chinese war the volume of imports into this country has been curtailed, but very heavy shipments have been made in one or two constructions of print cloths, which has had an adverse effect on this market. This makes the question of Japanese competition much more serious than would otherwise be the case, and we can be sure that as soon as tension lightens in Japan, and they are able to turn loose machinery on goods that can be used in this country, shipments are going to increase by leaps and bounds, and we should struggle to impress the National Government with its seriousness.

So much has been said about tariff on jute in the past I hesitate to mention it, but it is so important that it ought to be kept constantly before us until there is some relief. With the tremendous need for additional cotton consumption, it seems too bad that Congress does not come to the assistance of cotton planters of the South.

Necessity of Controlling Production

One of the most vital matters affecting us now is the necessity for controlling production in this time of depression, and avoiding pressing sales in an unwilling market. I feel that merchandising is the greatest weakness in our industry, for which we, as operators of the mills, must be held responsible. We are all too eager to run—too eager for business, and have suffered tremendously in past years by letting our inventory get out of control. I am encouraged to feel that we have learned a lesson from the past in this respect, and that more common sense is going to be shown in the future.

I was very much interested during the year in the constructive effort made by the Print Cloth Group to bring order into their situation. Their effort to control production and merchandise their goods in an orderly manner, was met by a suit by the United States Government against the committee handling this matter. It is certainly to be hoped that this suit will be abandoned, in view of the fact that a reasonable control of production is an absolute necessity in the prevention of chaotic conditions. This plan was carefully thought out by able men, and was one of the most constructive co-operative movements in the history of the industry. If this suit goes against the committee, and anything in the way of co-operative effort is banned, it leaves it up entirely to the individual to handle his own problems. Accumulating tremendous stocks of merchandise simply hands the market over to the buyer. Our curtailments in the past have nearly always come too late. It has the same effect as "Locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen." Surely we can learn a lesson from the misfortunes of the past.

Another practice which leads to the up and down history of the cotton textile business is, whenever there is a

brisk demand for business human nature makes us all want to run as much as possible, and take advantage for the time being of all the benefits to be derived. This led a good many last fall to run three shifts. While this doubtless brought more temporary profit, it contributed toward filling up the shelves of the country too rapidly.

Cotton Textile Institute

Now I want to say a word about the Cotton Textile Institute, which to my mind is vital to the industry. The president of the Institute has a most difficult job. We all know how divergent the thoughts of people are, and this certainly applies to the members of our industry. The president has to make many decisions in matters that arise, and he would be a super-man if he could please everyone. In my viewpoint it is most unfortunate that the Institute could not have openly advocated a definite wage during the industry committee hearing. At that time, however, under the ruling of the directors the matter had to be handled as it was. Now that ruling has been changed, and the Institute is free to advocate and fight for whatever the majority of the membership desire. Dr. Murchison has, in my opinion, done wonderfully well, and is particularly able in discussing matters with Washington officials. There are some who feel that the Institute is not worth while, but I do not agree with them. I feel it would be a tremendous blow to the industry if the Institute is not continued and adequately supported. More money put into the Institute would, in my opinion, pay big dividends.

Increase in Industrialization

There are many other problems and perplexities before us, and I want to discuss during the balance of this talk more general subjects. What have industries of this country accomplished that make them worthy, not only to be retained, but also to be encouraged? This country one hundred years ago was an agricultural country, and of the million people only 439,000 were engaged in industry, or 4.39%. In 1930 over 10 per cent was engaged in industry—in other words, people engaged in industry had increased 32 times, as against four times for agriculture, while the population increased 13 times. What brought about this change! It was brought about by the development of the machine, aided by the ability of our citizens to use it intelligently; by hard work; scientific study and intelligent management; by the constant improvement in the quality and desirability of merchandise; by lowered prices through mass production; and by the foundation and development of new industries discovered through research and invention. All these things added together have, in the development of our country, through its splendid type of government through the years, contributed to making living conditions in the United States better than anywhere else in the world. In 1935 there were over 22,000,000 automobiles in the United States, nearly 23,000,000 radios, and 17,500,000 telephones. Things that a few years ago were considered luxuries are now among the necessities of life. In the development of industry, lowered costs, due to efficient operation, has been largely responsible for the ability of the country to consume. Automobiles are selling for about half what

(Continued on Page 49)

Report of Secretary McLaurine at A. C. M. A. Annual Meeting*

THROUGHOUT the pilgrimage from Egypt, and across the desert of Economic Problem No. 1, I have had faith and followed our leaders and though political manna has fallen in peculiar places and the rock of impatience has been smitten, we are still traveling and spies are still investigating and explaining the approach to and the appeal of the promised land.

Since I have been honored by you in being permitted to be Secretary to the changing leaders of this company of pilgrims, it becomes necessary for us to stop occasionally and look over our route and record and possibly take courage and, if necessary, stimulate ourselves by lifting the hearts of those whose efforts have become burdensome and irksome.

For those who may be termed myopic historiographers,

W. M. McLaurine



or despairing fatalists, changes and movements may not always be properly interpreted. Fatalism and cynicism are deadly drugs. They caused murmuring in the days of old and the murmurings have not yet ceased. There can be no despair, there can be no return. Onward is the urge of progress, and yet, there is no inevitable progress. There is a progress which is finally brought about by the silent sensate science of reflective and constructive leaders. Progress in this industry has been rapidly promoted by the fact that out of the hodgepodge of chaotic thinking and compulsion, our own leaders, sane and sensible, have been able to separate the good from the bad and show us the way. Even when judgment has been thwarted by barriers and restrictions, these same leaders have been able to effect compromises and provisions of expedient detours until these barriers and restrictions could be removed, or effectively adjusted.

As we close this forty-fourth year of our Associational activity, we can look back and point with pride, and now,

*Report of Wm. M. McLaurine, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at their annual convention, April 25-26-27, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

on the eve of our forty-fifth year, we can even gaze down its corridors with hope and determination.

All of life is a struggle and only the weak find fault and fail to remedy it. There can be no greater obstacles than those we have already encountered. Those we have met and passed are old and we have solved their mysterious novelty. Those that we meet now are new and their novelty and complexities disturb us.

This industry has not been managed by weaklings, or men of little faith. Rugged, self-willed, democratic, social-minded statesmen were they and you, their sons, can not dishonor your sires by saying that life is too difficult and that the task is too great.

But, perhaps, I am sermonizing a little too much and these platitudinous exhortations may be useless and unwanted by some whose lives are wrapped only in the materialistic plastics of a philosophy of economic security, rather than a comprehensive philosophy of life in all of its relationships, so I shall now delve into some of the realities of life as we have met them in this year 1939-40.

Industry Committee No. 1

The year 1938-39 ended with Industry Committee No. 1 still having the fate of any super wage rate in its charge. Soon thereafter came the split decision that carried a majority vote for 32½ cents per hour as a minimum wage rate for the cotton textile industry as defined in the official definition previously adopted by the committee and the Administrator.

The Minority of Industry Committee No. 1 filed a report with the Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act on May 22, 1939, which stated in brief:

A. The recommendation of the Majority was not in accordance with the law.

Under this caption they contended:

"The Committee is not constituted in accordance with law; Administrative Order No. 1 provides no sufficient standards for the guidance of the Committee;

"The majority of the Committee, in arriving at its recommendation, failed to take into account factors required by the Act to be considered in making a wage order, included among others—

"Living costs; annual earnings; freight rates; taxes; effect of any given wage order upon consumer purchasing power; effect of Reciprocal Trade Treaties; effect of a Cotton Export Subsidy; effect of Government cotton loans on prices and the relationship of these artificial controls to the problems of the increasing use of substitutes and foreign competition.

"It has also been noted that the question of the possible

L-67841 Take Up Pawl Bushing to replace L-121, to provide closer fit.

L-68356-7 one piece pick shafts of metal for XL model looms.

L-68185 Clutch Pinion Gear Stud, arranged to provide better lubrication, to replace L-39065.

By 6557 Transferer Spring Collar of strengthened and simplified design, for regular construction and repairs on all models of looms, to replace By 1416.

L-67853 Take-up Stand, like L-26028 except recesses cut deeper to give clearances over the heads of Pick Shaft Box bolts and Shipper Lever Bracket Bolts.

Friction Let-Off Band (can be used on Roper Let-off on E Model loom) to be lined with cork.

L-68183-4 Cloth Roll Rack for #62 Take-up, made to prevent lint collecting between rack and gear.

Use L-67486 Kick Back Spring in place of L-52138. Made of new steel and has a loop on the outer end to provide smoother action and reduce breakage.

Intermediate Gear Pinion and Stud to be made of Special Steel.

Crank Shaft Box Caps with Oil Wicks, to replace L-67257 for E models with 1 3/4" Crank Shaft.

L-67582 Bunter to be used in place of L-42664, but of stronger construction.

Link Lever with Steel Stud, for E, K, and Mod. D Looms.

L-67745 Clutch Plate of new construction to make it easier to replace the plate or the cork on the loom.

L-68092 Anti-Friction Bearing Treadle Roll, for E, K, X and XK Model looms with cams on auxiliary shaft and regular treadles.

L-68144 Friction Pulley Follower, like L-38404 except thicker.

advisability of regional differentials based upon economic and competitive factors was not fully considered and that the 'equalization' of existing competitive conditions, as between different sections, is not a permissible objective of the Act.

"For the foregoing reasons, the Minority respectfully submit that the recommendation of the Majority was not made in accordance with law and hereby request that such recommendation be disapproved."

B. The Recommendation of the Majority is not sustained by the evidence adduced by the Committee or considered by it.

Under this caption they argued three general principles:

"(1) As has been previously stated, the burden is upon the Committee to establish, having due regard for all relevant economic and competitive conditions, that a recommended minimum wage will not substantially curtail employment in the industry. Such finding must be based upon the greater weight of the evidence and upon an investigation of all the relevant economic and competitive factors.

"(2) The probative value of opinion—of which there is much in the Record—is necessarily dependent upon the knowledge of the witness of the matter in respect to which his opinion is given. Thus, the opinion of a labor leader as to the merits of a jurisdictional dispute would be entitled to more weight than that of a mill superintendent while, conversely, the mill executive might reasonably be expected to be better informed about markets or manufacturing costs, for example, than a labor leader would be.

"(3) At the same time, the interests of the witnesses must be kept in mind and an effort made to sift fact from prejudice or economic predilection."

This Brief was of no avail with the Administrator, so he called for a hearing on the Report beginning in Washington on Monday, June 19th, and continuing in Atlanta, June 26th.

Since the Southern industry was forced to defend its position, the Committee in Charge of National Affairs and your President employed Mr. Tyre Taylor, of Washington, D. C., to act as counsel. Co-operating with all Southern agencies, this Association put up a strong resistance and introduced testimony at the Public Hearing, which we felt was uncontroversial and which we thought was positive and convincing in substantiating our position.

We then filed a 100-page Brief summarizing the evidence and our testimony. (Copies of all of these bulletins have been mailed to the members). Then came August, September, the war and several pressure groups from labor on the Administration and the case was lost for the time being.

The hearings on handicapped workers, learners, etc., were attended by representatives of this Association and while the rulings are at variance with our contentions and are far from satisfactory to either party, they might have been much worse if we had not participated.

The provisions of the law are vague and admit of many peculiar interpretations under theoretical administration,

or may I make bold to state, seemingly unfair and impractical administration.

The law has been interpreted to mean many more things and to have many more applications than its proponents intended.

Its intentions were simple—a floor under wages to stop sweatshop conditions—a ceiling over hours to assist employment opportunity.

Substantial curtailment does not mean what every one thought it did. It has national significance and not local. It means numerical employment rather than class or conditional employment. In fact, its extra-judicial interpretations are more far reaching and dangerous than its judicial and simple interpretations. They are not so dangerous.

From the administrative office of the Wage and Hour Board has come a stream of interpretations and rulings. We have tried to keep you informed on the important issues. We, through your Secretary, President and individual members, have conferred with the department in trying to secure sane and easily applied rulings and we must confess that we have accomplished little. Negro labor, slow or old and handicapped workers and learners are severely handicapped by the application of the law.

Under the provision for special Industry Committees to meet and change the wage structure, there is always the silent threat to industry. The policies of its Administrator and, particularly, its wage determination are always a hesitant factor to progress.

We are hoping that some amendment, or legal definition will soon give some clarity and dependability to the law. We are studying it carefully and likely at the executive session some resolution embodying these ideas will be presented. In early May we hope to have a representative textile committee to meet with Colonel Fleming to review the rules and regulations that have been issued, with an idea of their clarification and simplification now that there is some experience available.

National Labor Relations Act

As an Association, or as a Committee, we have not taken any action or formed any definite policy regarding the National Labor Relations Act, or attempted to finally formulate any amendments relating thereto since our last convention in New Orleans.

In order that our position at that time may be reviewed I quote you the following suggested amendments:

"1. The term 'labor dispute' to include any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiations, fixings, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment only when the disputants stand in the approximate relation of employer or employee.

"2. Employees in their right to organize and bargain collectively shall not be subject to coercion or intimidation from any source.

"3. Prohibit unfair labor practices by unions as well as by employers, and provide that the unions be held responsible for their acts as the employers are held responsible for their acts.

(Continued on Page 51)



The "Booklet-of-the-Month"

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Piedmont Division S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

The first part of this discussion was published in the April 15th issue, and covered such subjects as the life of shuttles; purchasing of loom parts from manufacturer of loom or foundry, etc.; motor gears and pinions, etc. B. M. Bowen, of Salisbury, N. C., is Chairman of the Division, and P. B. Parks, Jr., of Erwin, N. C., led the discussion, the remainder of which follows:

Automatic Control On Slashers

The next question reads: "What are some of the advantages, or disadvantages, of automatic control on slashers?"

Let's state what we mean by automatic control. I will give my interpretation and then get yours and see if we are all agreed on it. In using the term "automatic control" I usually think of the devices which control either the speed or the temperature of the cylinders in such a way as to result in a continuously even drying process, leaving the same moisture content in the yarn. That is not intended to be a really scientific definition. In general, the things that are called for are some type of feeler to transmit to a valve which will control the steam flow or some other device that will control the speed of the slasher in such a way that you will get the same amount of moisture in the yarn all the time. At Greenville a few years ago, and to a less extent at the last show, we had some instruments shown for that purpose. My recollection is that there was a smaller roller which felt the yarn, and the amount of electric current through the yarn would govern how much moisture there was in the yarn. The amount of current passing through it would indicate how much moisture there was and would affect the speed or the steam controls. Is there any other device on the market that does that in any other way, that anyone knows of?

Several years ago, of course, when thermostats on slashers were new things, we felt that they provided automatic control; but in view of later developments they are not exactly what we would call automatic today.

Who has automatic control?

T. C. Davis, Salesman, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., Charlotte: I am not a mill man, but if I may speak I should like to say that I think automatic control on slashers goes a little further than your definition, Mr. Parks. I think it includes the cooking arrangement, to cook the size uniformly and a definite length of time, and also includes temperature control for your box and also moisture control.

Mr. Parks: By all means. I was interpreting it as referring only to the slasher, but it would take in all of those instruments.

Mr. Davis: There are very few mills equipped for automatic control of moisture content. Most mills have some phase of automatic control, and most of them have complete automatic control so far as the cooking and maintaining the size level is concerned.

Mr. Parks: I suppose the first attempt at automatic control was the thermostat, and I suppose most mills today have thermostatic control on their slashers. Who does not have any sort of automatic control? (Several hands were raised.) It seems we have several.

Starch Mixing Machine

Mr. Benoy: I should like to make an explanation about that question. Its intent was to find out whether any of the men here who have complete automatic controls on their slashers (that is, from the cooking of the size all the way through to the temperature controls on the slashers) have received a more uniform size on their warp and whether they have experienced any really effective results from the installation of the automatic features for the slashers.

Mr. Parks: Is there anyone here who has that complete control? (No response.) I am afraid we are not going to get much on that.

Mr. Royal: At Jackson Mills they have a new device for mixing the starch. I should like to get Mr. Warrington to tell us something about that. It is not a competitive machine, so we can discuss it freely.

F. W. Warrington, F. W. Warrington Co., Charlotte: Gentlemen, that is a machine that weighs and conveys the starch to the kettles. There is a big hopper for the starch; that hopper can be made as large as you like to make it—large enough to hold a carload of starch, if necessary. The starch is dumped into the hopper, in the bottom of which is a screw. That screws the starch out to the end and lifts it up in an elevator and takes it over and weighs it automatically in your hopper. The scale is controlled by a mercoid switch. When the right amount of starch is in the hopper the switch will cut off. For instance, if you want 150 pounds of starch, all you have to do is to back the hopper up, and it will run until there is 150 pounds in there and then cut off automatically. When the starch man gets ready to use it all he has to do is just dump it in the kettle. If you have two kettles or three kettles you just have a track and move it along. It eliminates scales in the slasher room and eliminates the bags of starch and eliminates buckets. In other words, you have a clean slasher room, and you get the proper amount of starch in each kettle. There is no danger of variation. It should control your waste all the way through your weave room.

Mr. Cargill: Does that affect the weight of the starch

on damp days? It seems to me that it would.

Mr. Warrington: I do not know that it would.

Mr. Gargill: Starch is thirsty; it wants water. It seems to me that if you had a lot of humidity in the mill it would take up a lot of water. On a windy day in March, for instance, it would have less water.

Mr. Warrington: We can not control that part. All we do is have this big bin and dump the starch in there and then have the proper amount of starch in each mixing.

Mr. Parks: The very fact that it is in a bin and not exposed I think would help to eliminate that variation in the moisture content of the starch. There is less surface exposed than if it were out in bags on the floor.

Mr. Clark: I am sorry no one from High Shoals is here. When I went in there I was impressed by the fact that there was no starch on the floor. The starch men said the use of this machine offers a great advantage because it avoids mistakes in weighing and they do not get too much or too little starch in. It also enables them to have a clean slasher room.

Mr. Parks: The only disadvantage I see to it is that it does not enable you to be a Sherlock Holmes. Most slasher rooms, you know, have a little film of starch on the floor, and you can look at the footprints there and see if the man is circulating or not.

Consumption of Shuttles On Frequent Changes

We will go on to Question No. 4: "*Is the consumption of shuttles greater, and if so about what per cent, on looms where frequent changes involve different warp construction, different reeds, different number of harness, etc?*" "Frequent changes" does not mean how often the quill changes but how often you change the construction on that loom to different types of goods—put on new warps, different harness, and so on. Does that increase the hazard to the shuttle, or does it have no effect on it? Do you have more shuttles lost where you change frequently, or does that have no effect on the life of the shuttle?

Mr. Frazier: I think it will. The fact that you change construction and change reeds I think affects the shuttle consumption. When you change the construction everything ought to be aligned and checked up, and if you don't do that very carefully the shuttle consumption will be increased.

Mr. Parks: We could reduce that statement down to something like this, that each construction calls for its particular best alignment, and therefore in changing from one to another unless every point is covered we shall have increased loss of shuttles. Is that right?

Mr. Frazier: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Does anyone want to argue with that conclusion?

Mr. Bowen: Wouldn't that apply to reeds, too?

Mr. Frazier: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Let me ask a question. I do not have a plant in which we have different reeds. When you change from one construction to another on the same loom you

change dents per inch, naturally, but do you change the thickness of that reed so another reed would not align up with it? In other words, two different types of reed?

Mr. Frazier: Sometimes, yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: There would be a distinct advantage if you did not have to use two types of reeds and did not have to align your loom up every time you change?

Mr. Frazier: Yes, sir.

Mr. Decker: There is not a reed manufacturer that could make that reed exactly the same in changing the dents per inch. That is something that has never been done, because the construction of your reed makes it impossible for it to be exactly the same. Every reed put out has a slight variation. Therefore I think it would be advisable to align your loom every time you change the construction.

Mr. Williams: There is one point that I do not think we take into consideration enough in changing, and that is the power on our looms.

Mr. Parks: Excess or under power?

Mr. Williams: Too heavy power. When we have a heavy construction and change to a light construction, if that power is not changed the next thing we have a shuttle torn up and other troubles. It is caused by excess power. When it is changed to a light shed it will break the filling. We experienced that, and when we took the power off we had no further trouble.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Brown, in changing from one number of harnesses to another, do you find difficulty? In changing construction, changing from one number of harness to another, do you find that that changes your whole alignment?

Mr. Brown: I don't think it does if your harness is working correctly.

Mr. Parks: But it would be necessary to realign it if you are changing from one number of harness to another?

Mr. Brown: We realign it for every job. I think the life of your shuttle depends upon getting everything in perfect alignment. If we put a harness and reed in we realign.

Mr. Parks: Is that because your reeds change or are not exactly the same?

Mr. Brown: The reed men tell us they are all alike, but we realign to make sure that they are.

Mr. Parks: When you hang your harness you feel there is enough difference in the rehanging of it to make sure it is right?

Mr. Brown: We prove it.

Mr. Parks: I can see that your shuttles would last a long time. Do you know how long?

Mr. Brown: No, sir, I have not checked that.

A Member: How does the hanging of the harness affect the aligning of the loom if the reed is never moved out of the reed cap?

Mr. Brown: It would not, but we do not take any chances on it.

Mr. Parks: You just use a preventive?

Mr. Brown: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: I think I could make a bet, never having been in Mr. Brown's weave room, that the loom fixing is done when the warp is out and that there is very little fixing done at any other time.

Mr. Brown: I would not take that bet.

Mr. Bowen: I should like to ask this question. In taking off a two-harness warp and putting on a three- or four-harness, I should like to know if anybody has had the experience, in doing that, of not getting all done that you think you have done or not getting it done as well as you think it should be done and perhaps having a shuttle break before you know or find out or discover that you did not do what you should have done.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Bowen wants to know how to set the harness to get the best shuttle life, whether you set from the back harness, the front harness, or the average. That is, do you set from the back to the front? If you have three, do you set by the middle one, or, if you have five, set by the middle one? In other words, how do you go about setting your harness?

Chairman Bowen: Isn't there something left undone sometimes that affects the life of the shuttle?

Mr. Parks: What method do you use in setting your harness to get the best shuttle life? *Mr. Williams?*

Mr. Williams: We have three harnesses running right now, and we level our two front harnesses with the third.

Mr. Parks: As close to the race plate as you can get it, or as far off as possible, or how?

Mr. Williams: As close as we can, just not touching.

Mr. Parks: Is that the back harness or the front harness?

Mr. Williams: I am talking about the front one. I don't get the question. Are you timing now or staying on the race plate?

Mr. Parks: I am talking about the race plate now.

Mr. Williams: We like to set it as low as we can. Of course, we can not get the back harness as low as the front harness.

Mr. Parks: Do you use cams on your looms?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Do you set them alike?

Mr. Williams: No, sir.

Mr. Parks: Lots of mills overlook that and come to grief.

Chairman Bowen: It is very important to get cams in sets and not have them in different sizes.

Mr. Parks: I am going to give someone an opportunity to take a pot shot at me in summing up the answers to this question like this. In changing from one construction to another it is necessary to align and level every part that has anything to do with the operation of the shuttle, as well as to adjust the power in such a way that you get the utmost of shuttle life; and, since there is a difference in construction, it involves so much changing that there is

more hazard in changing from one construction to another than there would be in putting the same construction back.

Does anybody want to argue about that? Of course, that aligning would take in everything. Is there any further discussion on that?

Positive Drive On Slasher Creels

If not, we will go on to the fifth question: "*What are the advantages or disadvantages of positive-drive creels on slasher creels? Also on slasher cylinders?*"

Let's discuss the creels first. Who has a positive-drive creel? Have any of you seen a positive-drive creel? What is the theory behind it?

Mr. Benoy: The question there is mine. I have seen this series of cylinders for a creel advertised in some of the magazines, and I was interested in learning whether or not some of the mills had tried out this drive and whether or not they had gotten any benefit from it. I think the advantage or supposed advantage on that positive-drive creel would be that the surface speed on your creel would be the same as the surface speed on your folding roll and therefore it should take a certain amount of stretch off the yarn. You eliminate the stretch of the yarn from the beam to the size-box roll. I was wondering whether anyone who would be at this meeting has used one of them and, if so, whether any difference in the yarn has been noticed. That is, where there is excessive stretch, whether it has reduced the stretch, or whether they have fewer kinks in their yarn after drying it.

Thomas H. Nelson, Salesman, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Charlotte: I have seen a positive-driven creel. The man that had it claimed that it saved excessive waste and cut down the stretching.

Mr. Parks: As I understand it, this device is used to equalize the stretch from one end of the warp to the other and to the section beam. The way we used to control it was to have a rope around it. If the rope happened to be a little gummy, one would get varying tensions. I am sure we have all observed that the same warps run out on the same section beams are not the same length. There must be some stretch in it, causing waste. This device, I think, is meant to avoid that waste. Unfortunately, none of us have it.

Leaving that subject for a moment, let's talk about positive drive on the cylinder. That is nothing new. I am sure most of your slashers had it on them when you got them, whether you use it or not. How many use the positive-drive cylinder? (Three hands are raised.) How many do not? (Four hands are raised.)

Mr. Benoy: I believe you use the positive drive?

Mr. Benoy: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Why do you feel that it is best for you to use it?

Mr. Benoy: Because your yarn is not pulling your cylinders if you are using the positive drive; your cylinders are pulling the yarn as it comes from the size box. We also have added to our cylinders the compensating device and find that also helps to overcome any degree of tautness on the yarn.

Mr. Parks: What is your construction?

Mr. Benoy: 80 squares, broadcloth.

Mr. Parks: What warp?

Mr. Benoy: 32's warp.

Mr. Parks: How wide is that goods on the loom?

Mr. Benoy: That 80 squares is woven 39 inches wide.

Mr. Parks: So the strength of that warp on that slasher is not excessive. I mean, for pulling purposes, you would want to take off what tension you could?

Mr. Benoy: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: I can conceive the fact that other constructions that have more rugged yarn in them—more ends and heavier yarn—I can conceive of a situation in which they would not want to do what you want to do.

Mr. Benoy: That is right. The more strength you have in your warp, the less necessity for taking the strain off.

Mr. Parks: Since you are using, relatively speaking, fine counts, you do not care for it to hug that cylinder very tightly. You do not feel any necessity to do that. You get all the drawing you need without it?

Mr. Benoy: That is right.

Mr. Parks: I should like to suggest that on some numbers, such as duck or denim or other coarse numbers, we might find it desirable for it to hug it as tightly as possible, and in those cases you would not want to have any possible drive but would want it to pull tightly.

Mr. Benoy: Yes, sir. But on fine goods anything that tends to pull the yarn reduces the strength.

Mr. Parks: Is there anybody in the house who has had that drive and does not care for it and wants to talk from that angle? (No response.) Well, I think we have the good points.

Marshall Dilling, Sec. and Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.: Mr. Benoy says he has the positive drive to take the strain off the yarn and that it is needed more on finer numbers than on coarser numbers. That same principle, I think, would apply to positive drive elsewhere. On the light numbers, the finer yarn you are making the more important it would be to have positive drive. It is more important than on coarser numbers. It may not apply in as great degree, but I think the same principle is involved as in having positive drive for your section beam.

Mr. Bowen: When you eliminate strain, Mr. Benoy, you eliminate stretch. Isn't the strain greater on the new, modern, up-to-date warpers than it is on some of the obsolete warpers that some of us have thrown out?

Mr. Benoy: I could not say, Mr. Bowen, because I have not had a chance to make any observation.

Chairman Bowen: Would you think so?

Mr. Benoy: I don't know whether I got your question correctly or not.

Chairman Bowen: On the new warpers we have, don't we have more stretch on the yarn at the slasher, or in any other process before we get to the loom, than we had on the obsolete warpers that some of us have thrown out? I

(Continued on Page 42)

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Second Annual Textile Golf Tournament

THE Second Annual Golf Tournament under the auspices of TEXTILE BULLETIN and SOUTHERN KNITTER will be held at the Carolina Golf Club, 3½ miles from Charlotte, on the Charlotte-Gastonia Highway, Saturday and Sunday, June 1st and 2nd. Qualifying rounds of 18 holes may be played, at the option of players, Saturday, May 25th, Thursday, May 30th (National Decoration Day), or Friday, May 31st. Players must give their names to the official starter before teeing-off.

Costs: The entrance fee will be \$2.00 and will cover all charges other than caddy fees.

PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR ENTRANCE: Any man actively connected with a plant manufacturing or finishing goods or yarns of cotton, rayon, silk or wool; also manufacturers of hosiery and other knit goods. Such persons may be officials, office employees or connected with manufacturing departments. Superintendents, overseers, master mechanics, loom fixers, speeder tenders, or those employed by the mills in any capacity will be welcome.

Also eligible are persons actively engaged in the manufacture or sale of machinery, equipment or supplies to mills of persons listed above.

QUALIFYING AND PLAYING: Textile manufacturers may play qualifying rounds with representatives of machinery and supply manufacturers but after the qualifying round the two groups will be divided. Players will qualify in threesomes and start at intervals of 5 minutes on Friday, May 31st, unless they have qualified on Saturday, May 25th, or Thursday, May 30th.

MATCH PLAY FLIGHTS: The textile manufacturers will be divided into flights of eight according to qualifying round scores. In case two or more tie for the last places in a flight, they will be placed according to their scores upon the first three holes; that is, where two men make the same score the one having the lowest total for the first three holes will be given prior rating. The first round matches will be played Saturday morning, May 1st,

second round matches Saturday afternoon and finals on Sunday, May 2nd. *There will be no consolation flights.* Representatives of machinery and supply manufacturers will be grouped and will play in like manner but textile manufacturers will be given preference assignments and if the number of players is too large for the Carolina Golf Club course, the machinery and supply representatives may be assigned to play their matches at the Hillcrest or Sharon Golf Courses at Charlotte.

PRIZES: There will be a winners' prize and a runner-up prize for each flight of eight, whether the flight be composed of textile manufacturers or of machinery and supply representatives. Some of the prizes will be of silver while others will be golf equipment.

SPECIAL PRIZES: The TEXTILE BULLETIN has provided a large cup upon which the name of winner of the first or championship flight of textile manufacturers will be engraved each year. The cup is kept on display in the office of the TEXTILE BULLETIN but the champion is given a replica of same:

Other special prizes will be:

For low medal in qualifying round (textile manufacturers). (This prize will be a cup given by Falls L. Thomason, Southern Agent, the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.)

For low medal in qualifying round (machinery and supply representatives).

For least number of putts in qualifying round (textile manufacturers). (This prize will be given by the National Ring Traveler Co.)

For least number of putts in qualifying round (machinery and supply manufacturers).

For any player making a hole-in-one, a prize of \$25.00.

TEAM MATCHES: Any textile manufacturing establishment may enter a team of four players who must be des-



View of Portion of the Prizes Awarded at the Tournament Last Year.

gnated prior to entering the qualifying round. The team having the lowest total of the four medal scores in the qualifying round will have its name engraved upon a silver cup provided by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. This cup is kept upon a pedestal at the office of the TEXTILE BULLETIN. No man may play upon the team of a textile manufacturing establishment unless he was an employee of such establishment on April 1st, 1940, and has continued in such employment since that date.

STARTING ASSIGNMENTS: Those expecting to enter the Textile Golf Tournament should file their entry blank accompanied by the \$2.00 fee and specify the starting time desired for his qualifying round.

As soon as an entry is received the player will be assigned the starting time desired unless same has already been assigned, in which case he will be given the nearest starting time available. Early entrance will insure satisfactory starting time. Money will be refunded any who cancel their entrance on or before May 30th.

The official day for qualifying is Friday, May 31st, and due to the long days, at that time of year, it will be possible for players to start as late as 4:00 P. M. and finish before dark. If the number of players is as large as now expected, it will be difficult to secure a late starting time unless same is secured by registering early and specifying such time.

Players may qualify on Saturday, May 25th, or Thursday, May 30th, if they desire, but such players may not play practice rounds at the Carolina Golf Club on Friday, May 31st, because the course will be crowded with those who qualify that day.

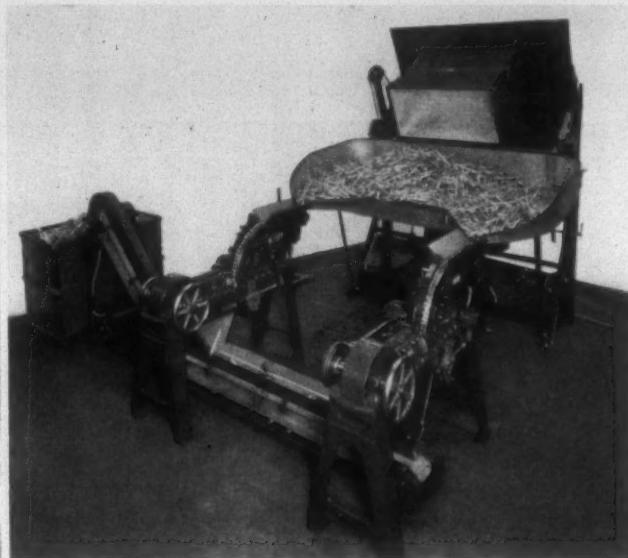
The tournament will be played under winter rules.

The Score Card of the Carolina Golf Club shows the following as distances and pars. The course is in fine condition. The greens are very good. There were 67 textile manufacturers and 38 salesmen entered in the 1939 tournament.

Important! See Page 36 for entry Blank

Hole	Yards	Par	Score	Hole	Yards	Par	Score
1	401	4		10	438	4	
2	376	4		11	230	3	
3	374	4		12	445	4	
4	505	5		13	359	4	
5	215	3		14	343	4	
6	335	4		15	370	4	
7	344	4		16	141	3	
8	210	3		17	448	5	
9	378	4		18	369	4	
Out	3138	35		In	3143	35	
			Total	6281	70		

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Geo. Thomas & Co., Manchester, Eng. European Agt.

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp.

By David Clark

LEARNING that the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Corporation of Charlotte had booked an order from the Pacific Mills of Columbia, S. C., for 180,000 of their patented skewers, one of the largest orders for skewers ever booked in the South, I decided to look over the plant capable of producing such goods.

I knew that the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. was a subsidiary of the 71-year-old E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. of Danielson, Conn., and that it had been moved to Charlotte from Johnson City, Tenn., a few years ago. I knew also that it had been enlarged and was doing a large volume of business.

I was aware that W. Irving Bullard, who had become quite a factor in the civic and industrial life of Charlotte



Turning Skewer Barrels

since locating in this city, was president and actively interested in the business.

Arriving at the plant, which is a portion of the building of the former Elizabeth Cotton Mills, I found the office in charge of Assistant Treasurer L. L. Froneberger, Jr., a graduate of N. C. State College. He was formerly connected with an insurance company at Greensboro, N. C.

Shortly after I reached the office, Mr. Bullard arrived and I asked him to take me to the beginning of operations and let me see the manufacturing processes.

In a large shed, built at the rear of the manufacturing



Shaping Binders

room, I found stored; so as to permit air drafts while ageing, blocks and strips of hickory, dogwood, poplar, ash, and smaller quantities of maple and birch.

They secure all of their woods in the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, and claim that the quality of hickory and dogwood in this section can not be excelled anywhere. They have a large kiln for drying with hot air but claim that a scientific

combination of kiln drying and air drying produces a greater strength in hard woods than can be obtained by kiln drying alone.

While the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. at Danielson, Conn., manufactures lug straps and other products of fabrics and leather, its subsidiary, the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. at Charlotte, manufactures wood products exclusively and uses leather only as the filler or plug in wooden lug straps.

The first manufacturing room I visited was used for the manufacture of wooden lug straps. Pieces of hickory about one-quarter inch thick, two inches wide and about 20 inches long are bent into the shape of a lug strap and left in a metal form for two days during which they set. Then a leather plug is inserted and the lug strap put back in the metal form and left for another day. At another point in the plant, the rounded portion of the wooden lug straps is buffed off and a metal bolt is put through the leather plug and the wood and the open end is riveted after a washer has been slipped upon it.

Wooden lug straps are still used upon certain old style looms and strangely enough are found very suitable for some of the latest model Crompton & Knowles looms.

One of the first things I examined in the main manufacturing room was the manufacture of the large order of skewers for the Pacific Mills of Columbia, S. C.

I had an idea that shaping the barrels and heads was entirely an automatic process but Mr. Bullard informed me that even the best wood is never entirely uniform and that the man who operates the lever at the lathe (see picture on opposite page), can, by the feel of the cutting, adjust the pressure upon the cutter. The barrels for the skewers are made from hickory, but the heads are of dogwood.

Another machine makes the bottoms of the skewers which are called buttons. This lathe makes eight buttons from one stick of dogwood. It performs several operations and each finished button drops into the hand of the machine operator.

At another point in the room a man puts the skewer barrels into the skewer heads and sets them into a form to dry (see picture on this page). A special glue which has been used by the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. for 50 years is heated in an electric pot and not only covers the end of the barrel but fills a slot and thereby gives the head the strength of the extra cement. The slot is a patented improvement developed by the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. and they claim that it is the only improvement in skewers in 100 years. To insure that the barrel goes all the way down into the head, each is given a tap with a hammer.

One very interesting process was the manufacture of binders (see picture on opposite page). Two pieces of hickory were gripped in a form and the ends, one at a time, pushed against rotating cutters. Afterwards holes are bored and fibre cores are driven in with single blows of hammers.

The manufacture of hickory picker sticks, which is a large part of their business, is done on saws, planers and shaping machines, and this is followed by a very rigid inspection. I was much impressed by the very compact and neat package in which the picker sticks are shipped. It looked much like a package of full-fashioned hosiery.

The only soft wood used in the plant is poplar, which is suitable for the manufacture of clearer rolls.

I have described only the principal products manufactured in this very modern and busy plant, but they also make a large variety of wooden parts for looms such as parallel blocks, dobby sheaves, lug connectors, race plates, pitman arms, etc.

An interesting side line is hickory saw dust which is placed in bags and sold to those who cure hams and sausages.

I was very much impressed with the apparent skill of the workers in this plant. They went about their work and operated their machines in a manner which showed both experience and skill. It would be difficult for an inexperienced man to effectively shape wood products.

Before I left I visited a large and orderly stock room in which is tagged and kept a sample of every wooden part manufactured. There are many styles of looms and when a mill reorders it is important to be able to find one of the original shipment and to make duplicates.

During part of the time I was in the plant I was ac-



Inserting Skewer Barrels in Heads

companied by Superintendent J. E. Pearson, who, before joining this organization, had experience with the Ivy Mfg. Co. of Hickory, N. C., and Norris Bros. of Greenville, S. C.

Neither the sales manager, S. B. Henderson, nor the service manager, Dan S. Griffin, were present when I visited the plant.

Irving Bullard, the moving force behind the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp., has done a fine job in developing such a large and efficient plant. He is intensely interested in the quality of his production and the manner in which the business has grown certainly indicates that the textile mills are satisfied with his quality.

Georgia Manufacturers Plan Meeting for May 16-17

Atlanta, Ga.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia plans to hold its annual convention at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga., on May 16th and 17th, according to Ted M. Forbes, secretary.

College To Honor J. E. Sirrine and J. Choice Evins

Greenville, S. C.—J. E. Sirrine is one of five outstanding Southern citizens upon whom Presbyterian College of Clinton will confer honorary doctorates at commencement exercises June 3rd, William P. Jacobs, president, announced following action by the degrees committee of the board of trustees.

The degree of Doctors of Laws will be conferred upon Mr. Sirrine. He heads J. E. Sirrine & Co., is a member of the boards of directors of many of the largest industrial corporations in the Carolinas and Georgia, and is a life trustee of Clemson College.

During the World War, Mr. Sirrine was supervising engineer for Camps Bragg, Wadsworth and Sevier.

The college will also confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Jefferson Choice Evins, of Spartanburg, president of D. E. Converse & Co., past president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, member of the board of directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and chairman of the Converse College board of trustees.

Tomalino Heads New Department of Carolina Aniline & Extract Co.

Felix A. Tomalino will head the newly formed MERT department of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. He assumed the head of this department April 15th. It is understood the company has made patent applications on two new products which will be under his sales supervision. Mr. Tomalino has had many years' experience in the textile dyeing industry and his family have been well known for several generations in the textile trade.

The new department of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Inc., will carry this company's activities beyond the textile field into unrelated industries.

Southeastern Section A. A. T. C. C. Meets in Columbus, Ga., May 11th

The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting on Saturday evening, May 11th, at the Hotel Ralston, Columbus, Ga., it is announced by Curt Mueller, superintendent of dyeing of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., secretary of the section. A. Kempton Haynes, of Rohm & Haas Co., Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the program committee, and details as to the speakers and other program features will be announced later.

Perrin N. Collier, vice-president and director of research, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, the newly-elected chairman of the section, will preside at the Columbus meeting. Members of the Southeastern Section and of other sections of the association, as well as any other parties interested in textile dyeing, bleaching and finishing, are urged to attend.

Clemson Textile School Received Donation Of Interesting Cotton Fabrics

W. G. Nichols, president of Cox Foundry & Machine Co. of Atlanta, Ga., has given through W. P. Durst, Clemson class of 1928, an interesting collection of fabrics. Many of these fabrics were made in the 1890s. It is interesting to note that some of these samples, such as seersuckers, waffle weaves and full-turn lenos, are current today. The dyes in most of these fabrics have held up remarkably well.

Mr. Nichols came up through the ranks and when he was in the weave room of Boston Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., he became interested in fabrics and started his collection. During his career in textiles he was manager of the Springstein Mills; general agent of Lockwood-Greene Mills, including International Cotton Mills with plants in New Hampshire, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia; and was later manager of Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

These samples will be included in a special file to be used for examination and study by the students in the Clemson Textile School.

Spindle Rate Falls Slightly

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during March at 94.4% of capacity on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 99.6% during February this year, and 86.6% during March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31st totaled 24,959,362, of which 22,555,036 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,985,580 and 22,803,796 for February this year, and 25,827,970 and 22,472,330 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totaled 7,920,884,543, or an average of 317 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,266,178,276 and 331 for February this year, and 8,235,568,348 and 319 for March last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for March, by States, follow: Alabama, 645,452-365 and 348; Connecticut, 130,728,081 and 249; Georgia, 1,140,904,551 and 243; Maine, 182,727,078 and 267; Massachusetts, 714,258,776 and 214; Mississippi, 52,923,198 and 351; New Hampshire, 97,679,099 and 260; New York, 77,598,376 and 235; North Carolina, 1,908,627,564 and 327; Rhode Island, 257,972,352 and 272; South Carolina, 2,122,174,656 and 380; Tennessee, 228,539,856 and 412; Texas, 78,478,463 and 333; Virginia, 181,998,260 and 285; all other States, \$146,822,368 and 207.

Chemical Processing Co. Opens in Charlotte

Chemical Processing Co. has just opened in Charlotte, N. C., at 409 East 35th Street, to manufacture textile specialties, including cotton and rayon warp sizes, penetrants, oils and finishing agents, fine and heavy chemicals, etc.

Proprietors are Henry Latham, graduate of N. C. State College in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, and formerly chief chemist at the Charlotte plant of the American Cyanamid Co., who will act as plant manager and chief chemist; and Ralph Jones, of Old Miss., formerly man-



Ralph Jones, left, and Henry Latham, proprietors of the Chemical Processing Co.

ufacturers' agent handling accounts including Industrial Products Corp., of Greenville, S. C., who will visit the mills in the company's interest.

The manufacturing plant is of sheet metal construction, with approximately 7,000 square feet of floor space, concrete floor, and has the latest equipment for manufacturing the above named products, as well as laboratory facilities for solving processing and finishing problems.

Northern N. C.-Va. Division of S. T. A. To Meet in Greensboro May 11

The Northern N. C.-Va. Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the White Oak Y. M. C. A., Greensboro, N. C., Saturday morning at 9:45 o'clock, May 11th.

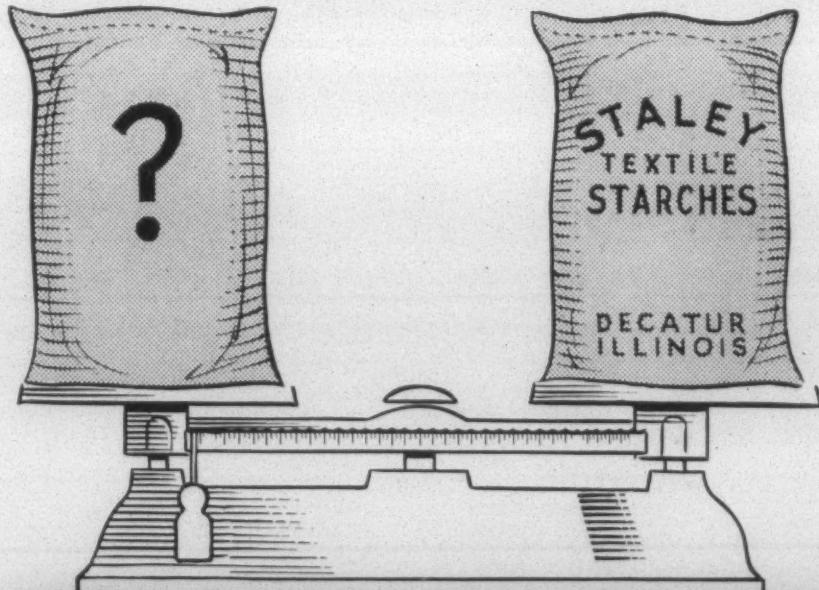
Wm. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will be the speaker at the meeting, following which there will be open discussion on warp preparation and weaving.

Questions that have already been prepared for discussion include the following:

1. What fluidity of starch is best to use in cotton warp dressing? In mixed staples? What temperature in drying is best for various types of yarn?
2. What type of filling fork, single, double, or center, is best to eliminate broken and mispicks?
3. What is the best method of burling and inspecting grey goods for piece dyeing.

Following the discussion of these questions, there will be open discussion of questions submitted from the floor, and the chairman requests that those attending bring any questions they would like to have discussed. Officers for the forthcoming year will be elected at this meeting.

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A. C. M. A. Convention Largest Ever

PROBABLY the largest crowd ever to attend one of the conventions of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association assembled at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on April 25-26-27, for the forty-fourth annual gathering of that group. There were more than 600 present. Pronounced a highly successful and most enjoyable affair by all present, it was noted that there were fewer highly controversial subjects up for discussion than at any meeting in recent years.

The theme of the convention was "A Constructive Program for American Business," and addresses heard included the report of Secretary McLaurine and talks by K. P. Lewis, president of the Association; R. M. Hanes, president of the American Bankers' Association; Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board; Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Dr. Robert E. Rose, director of the DuPont Technical Laboratories; Harry Hershfield.

F. W. Symmes Elected President

F. W. Symmes, prominent cotton manufacturer, industrialist, and banker, was elected president of the Association at the closing session.

Born in Greenville, S. C., on June 9, 1879, Mr. Symmes was educated in private schools and was graduated from Furman University. He is president of the Nuckasee Mfg. Co., of Greenville, which he founded in 1910; president and treasurer of Union-Buffalo Mills Co., with three mills



FRED W. SYMMES
Elected President of the
Association



W. N. BANKS
Elected Vice-President to fill
Mr. West's place

at Union, Buffalo and Fairmont, S. C.; president and treasurer of the Piedmont Plush Mills, vice-president of Camperdown Co., vice-president and treasurer of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. In addition he is a director of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Atlanta, Ga., director of the First National Bank of Greenville and a member of the loan committee of the South Carolina National Bank of Greenville. He is unmarried.

It was announced at the meeting that Robert R. West has resigned as first vice-president. William N. Banks, president of the Grantville Cotton Mills of Grantville, Ga., was elected to that position. Charles A. Cannon of the Cannon Mills of Kannapolis, N. C., was elected second vice-president. William M. McLaurine was re-elected secretary and treasurer by acclamation.

Directors elected included Harvey W. Moore, George P. Swift, George M. Wright, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., and R. C. Moore.

Kemp P. Lewis, retiring president, was presented with a silver service and a gold medal by Robert E. Henry on behalf of the Association. Mr. Henry praised Mr. Lewis' work and achievements over the past year and complimented him on his excellence as an executive.

Resolutions eulogizing the late T. M. Marchant, a former president of the Association who died last fall, were offered by R. R. West.

The locale of the next convention will probably be decided at a meeting of the board of governors next fall.

Wm. Ruffin Wins Golf Tourney—J. E. Moore, Skeet Shoot

William R. Ruffin, assist treasurer of the Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham, N. C., was the winner of the golf tournament. Mr. Ruffin won with a low gross of 85. James Sandridge of the du Pont Co. conducted the tourney.

Other prize winners were as follows: First low net, E. Rees, gross 92, handicap 22, net 70; second net, F. S. Nicholas, 87-13-74.

In the contest between associate members the winners were: Low gross, F. C. Alexander, 82; first low net, E. V. Wilson, 92-20-72; second low net, Erwin Walker, 87-14-73. H. M. Mitchell won the blind bogey by draw with a score of 78; low putts, L. H. Hodges by draw score 30; four shot holes, J. G. Gaw, high score 22 by draw.

Charlie Yates, golf champion, played in the tournament, but his score of 70 was not competitive.

J. E. Moore of the American Cyanamid Co. of Charlotte, N. C., was the winner of the skeet shoot that was one of the sports features of the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Other winners were as follows: Second, A. P. Gumaer, New York; third, Harvey W. Moore, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.; fourth, Walter Gale, Saco-Lowell, Charlotte; fifth, R. C. Moore, Rhodhiss Mills, Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Gumaer was high man on the single brackets.

While most of the talk in the lobbies concerned the probable effects of the war on the industry, the meetings were largely given over to discussion of such matters as the wage and hour law, the cotton certificate plan, and

the promotion of cotton goods. Information concerning the remarks of Carl R. Robbins, president of the Commodity Credit Corp., before the convention of the Cotton Shippers' Association at New Orleans, did not reach White Sulphur Springs until after most of the mill men had left for home. It is certain, however, that Mr. Robbins' strong support of the certificate plan will arouse the cotton textile industry to fighting pitch. Most of the mill men, however, seemed to take the view that there was little chance for the passage of a cotton tax.

Dr. Murchison had this to say concerning the certificate plan: "One of the most important of the brighter developments is the diminishing pressure for a processing tax on cotton during this session of Congress. But the danger must not be regarded as completely over. The agricultural supply bill with \$212,000,000 item for parity payment is still in conference. The disagreement between the conferees of the House and Senate is very wide. Mutual effort to reconcile the dissenting views is apparently being held in abeyance pending the crystallization of sentiment on the relief bill, which has not yet been reported out and which will probably call for \$975,000,000."

"It is safe to assume that considerable bargaining will take place between the agricultural and urban groups concerning these two bills, which together represent approximately \$2,000,000,000. Should favorable action by the conferees on the agricultural supply bill be unobtainable, the danger of the processing tax will be immediately renewed. Until this danger has completely disappeared, the industry will not relax its watchfulness or its resistance."

The closing session was devoted mostly to a discussion of cotton goods promotion. Dr. Murchison stated that an increase of 25% in domestic consumption of cotton would do more than anything else to diminish the pressure for benefit payments to farmers. He predicted that the spread of the war would compel American mills to take up the slack as far as cotton use is concerned and said that the day may not be far off when 12,000,000 bales of the raw material will bulk large in view of the likely contraction of export opportunities because of the war.

Mill men were inclined to support the plan submitted by Oscar Johnston for enlarging outlets for cotton goods. The plan asked that all cotton used by the industry during the period from August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941, be assessed 5c per bale and that the money be employed by the National Cotton Council to stimulate sales of cotton products in both retail and wholesale channels.

The Association was in complete accord with the remarks of K. P. Lewis concerning the wages and hours law. Mr. Lewis' suggestions that the law be revised to abolish industry committees and administrators and that a single, sensible minimum for all industry be set met with widespread approval.

Pending the oral hearing on the plea of Southern mills for freight rate adjustments, which is scheduled to be held within the next three to four weeks, manufacturers intend to take no further steps in the matter of agitating for what are generally termed "equitable rates." The industry's briefs were filed on February 29th, but oral argument has yet to be heard. Mills in Georgia and Alabama are particularly interested in freight rates, since they are

located the longest distance from the Eastern cloth markets and claim that the rates they are compelled to pay constitute a competitive handicap.

There is no doubt but that a number of mills located in the deep South were disappointed over what they regard as the unfavorable decision in the Opp Cotton Mill case. Meanwhile producers are even more concerned over the rise in the minimum wage rate scheduled for the next few years and are doubtful whether marginal mills will be able to survive.

Jordan Scores Political Aggression

Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, emphasized the fact that in the last 25 years, and especially in the present period of unrest, wars, labor difficulties, etc., the forces of political aggression are again menacing the enterprise system. He brought out that a goodly portion of our population, and particularly the weaker and less capable portion, had attached itself to political parties and political jobs to feed upon the portion of the people who have initiative and energy enough to establish business, manufacturing plants, etc.

He said that the two systems, political aggression and personal enterprise, cannot continue indefinitely to exist side by side, and that one must absorb the other eventually.

"As I see it, it was a fatal error, and perhaps the greatest defeat which the enterprise organization suffered, that the initiative in such effort was allowed to pass into the hands of the State, and the appeal to the most profound and widespread instinct of the great mass of the people, the instinct for security, was permitted to become the basis for their manipulation for political purposes and their dependence upon political gangs. I believe, however, that it is not too late to remedy this error of strategy in the enterprise organization, for promises of security by the State must inevitably prove delusive, and there is still opportunity for the enterprise organization to build a basis on which this need can be met with less cost and disappointment to the community, and in a way which will create stronger ties of common interest in the stability and success of the enterprise organization."

Hanes Analyzes Objectives of Organized Business

Robert H. Hanes, president of the American Bankers' Association, and of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., said in part:

"One of the outstanding characteristics of American business is the high degree of co-operation practiced within its ranks.

"In this aspect of business this country outstrips the world. Indeed, the extent to which American business firms share information that would be trade secrets in other countries is a source of wonder to visitors to our shores. The American business man recognizes the contribution that competition makes to the health of his market and the importance of widespread factual information to the strength of his industry. In the spirit of genuine co-operation, American industry to a great extent pools its knowledge and co-operates to promote the welfare of all.

(Continued on Page 35)

Personal News

Norman Smith is now master mechanic at the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Kosciusko, Miss.

A. D. Campbell is now dyer at the American Thread Co., Bristol, Va.

Allen N. Bennett has been elected president of Graton & Knight Co., manufacturers of leather products.

Fred L. Still has resigned as superintendent of the Mathews Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.

S. F. Burt, formerly of Opelika, Ala., is now superintendent of Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.

Agnew Bahnsen, of Winston-Salem, was one of the delegation from the Winston-Salem Y. M. C. A. Men's Club who spoke at a recent meeting in Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president of Cannon Mills, Inc., was recently awarded a cup by the Concord, N. C., Lions Club, as Concord's "most valuable citizen" of 1939.

Mrs. Charles Davis, who has been employment agent for the Erlanger and Nokomis Mills, in Lexington, N. C., for several years, has resigned.

W. C. Summersby has been appointed manager of the Chester, S. C., plants of the Springs Cotton Mills. He has been agent for the Bates Mfg. Co., of Lewiston, Me.

T. Phil Johnson, treasurer of the Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty, N. C., has been elected president of the Liberty Rotary Club.

George A. Lloyd, Jr., purchasing agent for the Equinox Mills of Anderson, S. C., and Miss Elizabeth Richardson were married recently.

Marshall P. Orr, president of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., is among the directors of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce who hold over for another year.

J. L. Cain, formerly at Kosciusko, Miss., is now overseer of weaving at the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Starkville, Miss.

Jessie L. Rogers has been promoted to night second hand in carding at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

Sidney Adler, formerly with J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, at Kosciusko, Miss., is now overseer of finishing at the Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.

W. H. Beach, and not W. H. Beaver, is now superintendent of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills at Kosciusko, Miss. The error was made in a recent issue of the Bulletin.

W. Benton Pipkin, treasurer of the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Reidsville Rotary Club.

Ernest A. Craddock has been made night overseer of carding at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala., and not Ernest Price, as was published in our issue of April 15th.

Stuart W. Cramer, board chairman of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, has been named one of three delegates-at-large to the National Convention in Philadelphia in June, by the N. C. Republican Convention.

W. M. Black has resigned as superintendent of production at the Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Concord, N. C., to enter the hosiery mill business with his brother at Midland, N. C.

Joe F. Chalmers, formerly superintendent of the Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C., has been transferred to the position of superintendent of the Mathews Cotton Mill, same place.

J. T. Ficklin, formerly assistant superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, Niney-Six, S. C., has been transferred and promoted to the superintendency of the Greenwood (S.C.) Cotton Mill.

Harold Mercer, general manager and vice-president of the Firestone Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been chosen as king of the Gastonia Cotton Festival to be held June 10th to 15th.

Jack Swann, an overseer in the Riverdale mill of the West Point Mfg. Co., Riverview, Ala., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Lanier, niece of George H. Lanier, president of the company, were married recently.

D. W. Shieder has been made agent for the Southwestern district of Cannon Mills, Inc., which includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and part of Louisiana, with headquarters in Dallas, Tex.

Wm. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., was a guest speaker recently before the joint session of the Southern and the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association in West Palm Beach, Fla.

A. J. Dillard, Jr., has recently become associated with Deering, Milliken & Co., to devote his attention particularly to the cotton gray goods and wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases in the Middle Western territory.

E. R. Swing has been appointed superintendent of the bleaching and finishing departments of the Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., succeeding the late Roy Propst. Mr. Swing has been with Cannon for the past 27 years.

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Lewis T. Rogers, son of Harvey B. Rogers, representative of Parks-Cramer Co., has been awarded the Bronze Palm by the Boy Scouts of America. Lewis is a junior in the Cannon High School, at Kannapolis, N. C. He is now the highest ranking Boy Scout in that county.

Sidney Edelstein, who recently joined the staff of the Hart Products Co., is a graduate of M. I. T. Other members of the company who are M. I. T. graduates are Ralph Hart, Morris B. Hart, George R. Robinson and E. I. Birnbaum.

Harry H. Purvis, superintendent of the Chicopee Mfg. Co. of Ga., at Gainesville, Ga., will sail for Sao Paulo, Brazil, early in June on a special assignment in connection with the textile company operated there by Johnson & Johnson. Mr. Purvis will return to the Gainesville plant after several months.

Southern Textile Association Annual Convention at Blowing Rock, N. C., June 7-8

The annual convention of the Southern Textile Association will be held this year at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., on June 7th and 8th, at which time the Rhododendron should be in full flower in the mountains.

Plans for the convention speakers and program have not been fully worked out as yet, but indications are that it will be one of the most interesting and instructive programs in recent years.

R. J. Cheatham, head of the cotton processing division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, which is located in New Orleans, La., will be there to tell of the proposed activity of this laboratory, which will be equipped with a complete cotton mill for research and testing on this fiber. This should be of intense interest to all mill men, since this is the largest and most comprehensive research program ever attempted in the cotton textile industry.

There will be a speaker from one of the leading safety organizations in the country to speak on safety in the textile mill. William Ashmore, Southern editor of *Textile World*, will report on his extensive trip through South America last fall to study textile conditions there. Dr. Spence, of Duke University, is another outstanding speaker that will be present.

An attempt is being made to get Colonel Fleming, of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, and it is likely that he will be there to address the convention.

The associate members of the Association will hold their annual banquet on the evening of June 6th, as has been their custom in the past.

There will be a golf tournament on Friday, June 7th, with handsome prizes for the winners of the various events.

For those who do not play golf there will be other events of interest with prizes for the winners. The ladies will be entertained with bridge, trips to surrounding spots of interest, etc.

An unusual program is promised for the Friday night banquet, something that has not been done at any previous convention, and which promises to be both highly amusing and profitable to those present. More attendance prizes are to be given than at any former convention.

Further details of the convention will be released within the next two weeks.

Breen Becomes Sales Manager of Universal Winding

Albert R. Breen, who for the past five years has operated his own selling agency representing the Universal Winding Co., and other textile machinery and accessories manufacturers, has been appointed to the position of sales manager of the Universal Winding Co., of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Breen has had a broad experience in the winding machinery business extending over a period of 25 years, and is well trained to deal with mill problems from the technical as well as the commercial viewpoint. He has traveled extensively throughout the textile industry, and is well known to a large number of manufacturers.

Robert Leeson, who has formerly held the position of president and sales manager of the company, will in the future devote all of his time to the duties as president.



Phantom Hand

The "Phantom Hand," which automatically stops the spinning spindles before they start to spin bad yarn, is described in an interesting sheet recently issued by the Gill Leather Co., Salem, Mass. A copy may be had by writing the company direct.

Coming Textile Events

MAY 11

Northern N. C.-Va. Division of Southern Textile Association spring meeting at White Oak Y. M. C. A., Greensboro, N. C., 10 A. M.

Southeastern Section, A. A. T. C., spring meeting in Columbus, Ga.

MAY 16-17

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, annual convention, Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

MAY 23-24

Annual Golf Tournament of the Chattanooga Yarn Association, Lookout Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAY 25

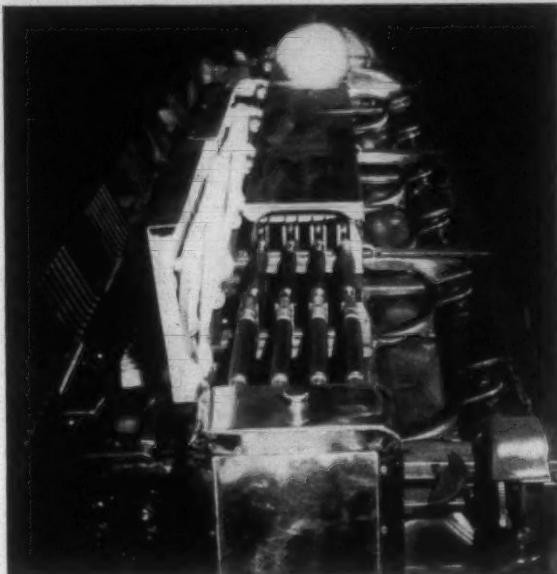
Carding and Spinning Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, spring meeting, Parker High School, Greenville, S. C., 10 A. M.

JUNE 7-8

Annual Convention of Southern Textile Association, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

**Gossett Machine Works Manufacture 4 Roll
Drawing for Rayon Staple**

Gossett Machine Works, of Gastonia, N. C., announce that they are now manufacturing and installing four roller drafting systems for drawing frames, in order to facilitate proper drafting on rayon and acetate staple fiber. Tests throughout the textile industry have shown that the four roller system of drawing is more satisfactory than the



three roller system for drafting rayon and acetate staple, and this company is ready to install this system on drawing frames that are now in operation in the mills on the three roller system.

The accompanying illustration shows the rollers set up for drafting 2 inch staple, but this system can also be applied for drafting 3 inch staple.

OBITUARY

W. W. FLOWE

Concord, N. C.—William Winslow Flowe, prominent business man and mill executive of this city, died April 29th after a critical illness of five days.

Mr. Flowe had been outstanding in the business life of Concord since the turn of the century.

He acquired his first textile holding in 1917, when he and the late Joseph Goodman purchased Roberta Mfg. Co. here.

At the time of his death, Mr. Flowe was president of two Concord hosiery firms, Hugh Grey Hosiery Mill and Hoover Hosiery Mill, and was secretary-treasurer of both the Roberta Mill and White Parks Mill.

Mr. Flowe was a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church here and was a member of the Masonic order.

Survivors include his widow, the former Miss Mary Buford Lore, of Concord, whom he carried June 21, 1906; a son, W. W. Flowe, Jr., and a daughter, Mary Lore Flowe, all of Concord.

W. C. OXLEY

Clinton, S. C.—Wilton Charles Oxley, 50, secretary of the Clinton Cotton Mills, died recently.

Mr. Oxley was a native of Spartanburg County. In 1918 he came to Clinton and accepted an office position with the Clinton Cotton Mills. In 1926 he was elected secretary of the corporation and held this position at the time of his death. For the past five years he had served as chairman of the board of trustees of Clinton city schools. He was also president of the Oxley Wholesale Co. of Clinton, dealers in mill supplies.



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A. W. Kincaid
Manager

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The War Spreads

During the past few weeks the Second World War has spread to the North and has involved Denmark and Norway, and it appears that Sweden may become involved.

Ever since the war began Germany has been sending its ships up the shore line of Norway, staying, to a considerable extent, within the three mile limit and thereby avoiding the British blockade. By taking advantage of the three mile limit they have been protected, and it was impossible for British patrol ships to watch every mile of the long shore line of Norway.

In this way Germany has been sending its ships to South America for supplies and to northern Sweden for much needed iron ore.

It is well for a country to have a three mile neutrality zone, but it was never intended that belligerents should take advantage of same to sail up and down and to emerge whenever it was safe to do so.

We have been surprised that the British so long observed strict neutrality towards the three mile limit of Norway when they knew that Germany was taking such advantage of same.

We still believe that England and France will win this war, but find many people who are pessimistic, especially since the fighting began in Norway.

We wish the United States to stay out of this

war, but are among those who had rather for us to enter than for Hitler to win.

If the mad man of Europe should defeat the Allies, nothing would prevent his ultimate attack upon the United States with its attraction of great wealth and in that war we would have to stand alone.

England and France are fighting a desperate war and we are aiding them by selling airplanes and war supplies, but should they begin to lose, we should certainly advocate our going to their assistance.

It would be better to assist in defeating Hitler than to allow him to stand victorious and as a menace to the future peace of the United States.

Second Textile Golf Tournament

The Second Textile Golf Tournament, sponsored by the TEXTILE BULLETIN and the SOUTHERN KNITTER, will be held at the Carolina Golf Club, near Charlotte, on Saturday and Sunday, June 1st and 2nd. Qualifying rounds may be played on Saturday, May 25th, Thursday, May 30th, or Friday, May 31st.

Mill men and salesmen will be permitted to qualify together but will be divided into separate groups for match play. For each flight of eight, whether it be composed of textile manufacturers or machinery and supply representatives, there will be prizes for the winner and the runner-up. There will be no consolation flights.

A total of 105 men participated in the Textile Golf Tournament last year, there being 67 mill men and 38 salesmen, but it is predicted that more than double that number will participate this year.

Persons eligible to play in the textile manufacturers' division are those employed in any active capacity from president to mill operative, by cotton, rayon, silk or woolen mills or knitting mills. Also included in this group are dyeing and finishing plants which handle goods or yarns produced by the mills enumerated above.

Those eligible to play in the machinery and supply division are officials or salesmen of firms who sell products to textile mills, knitting mills or finishing plants.

A feature of the tournament will be team play for a silver cup which was provided, at our request, by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. A mill team must be composed of four men employed by the same textile corporation or a local division of textile corporation. All members of a team must have been employed by the corporation on April 1st, 1940, and continuously since that date.

Last year the following corporations entered four-man teams: American Yarn & Processing

Co., of Mt. Holly, N. C. (which won with the low score of 318), National Weaving Co., Cannon Mills (Concord Division), Cramerton Mills, Kendall Mills, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Cone Mills, Chadwick-Hoskins Co. and Republic Cotton mills. It is hoped that others will enter this year.

One of the fine features of the last tournament was that the pairing found mill presidents matched against speeder tenders and mill treasurers against loom fixers.

The *Charlotte Observer* said after the Tournament:

Mill employees have been demonstrating in this event that they can play this ancient game with a finesse that has sent some of their employer competitors in defeat to the showers.

And it has revealed that mill owners and managers and employers, paired with their operatives, have joined heartfully and pleasantly in this camaraderie on the links, taken the event seriously and derived from it an association and an understanding which few other contacts could have provided.

This tournament is only an evidence of the kindly feeling that generally pervades the attitudes of employers and employees in this great industry.

It is our opinion that mill officials can render a service to the industry by participating in the tournament and thereby playing golf with mill employees. Some mill officials entered last year but none of them won prizes.

A packing room employee shot a 73 to win the low medal and a winding room hand defeated everybody in the championship flight, his last victim being a loom fixer.

Office Edition of Clark's Directory

On page 36 of this issue will be found a specimen page of the Computation Tables which will be inserted in the Office Edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills.

As recently stated, we will in the future publish the pocket edition of Clark's Directory only on July 1st of each year, but coincident with that edition we will also publish in large type an Office Edition and one copy will be sent, free of charge, to every textile mill in the South other than knitting mills.

In order to insure that our Office Edition is kept upon the desk of every textile mill and is frequently used, we have a firm of textile cost accountants preparing a set of computation tables which will be useful to mill managers.

The specimen page which appears upon page 36 of this issue gives the cost of cotton per pound of cotton at any normal price of cotton and according to the waste for which the mill allows. These particular tables will be computed from 15% waste down to 8%, but there will also be

tables which will apply to the higher waste percentages of combed yarn mills.

We intend to have tables for almost everything which a mill manager needs to compute, and in addition there will be a section devoted to cotton statistics.

The Office Edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills will be so valuable to mill managers that it will be in constant use.

Dies Committee Investigation

Some North Carolina newspaper editors have certainly been running around in circles during the past ten days.

David Clark suggested to the "Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities," better known as the Dies Committee, that if they wished to rid the country of communists, they should make a study of their breeding places, which are some of our high schools and colleges.

He suggested that the investigation should begin with the high schools and also suggested a special study of small newspaper "Current Events," for which many high school students are required to subscribe and upon which they are required to pass examinations.

He, also, wrote the Dies Committee that the three Southern institutions which had been most closely identified with communism were the University of North Carolina, Emory University and a certain girls' school, but stated that during the past few years there had been very little evidence of communistic connections at the last two.

William Winter, the news analyst of WBT, Charlotte, went to Washington and states that Congressman Dies told him positively that the University of North Carolina and President Frank Graham would be investigated.

We have reason to believe that strenuous efforts are being made to prevent an investigation of the University of North Carolina but believe it will be made.

We have charged that a small group of professors and instructors at the University of North Carolina have been persistently using their class rooms to instill doctrines of atheism, socialism and communism into students entrusted to them.

Ultra-loyal alumni of the University of North Carolina and certain newspaper editors have persistently denied our charges.

When the Dies Committee has made its investigation, and its report, the public will know who has been telling the truth.

We have no fear of the report and are now amused at the running around of those who profess to favor an investigation but are trying to find some way to prevent same and to build a defense against an adverse report.

Mill News

YORK, S. C.—Cannon Mfg. Co.'s local unit has work well under way on its \$100,000 modernization program.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—A \$40,000 improvement program is under way in the village of the Calhoun Falls Mill, including paving of roads and sidewalks. A new community building cost \$7,000.

BYNUM, N. C.—J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., manufacturers of cotton knitting yarns, has begun the construction of a complete new hydro-electric plant of 800 horsepower, which will include new water wheel and governor, generator and switchboard, head and sluice gates.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The cloth room, weaving department and the preparatory departments of the Cascade Rayon Mills have all been expanded by the construction of three additions, one to each department. These additions are all one-story, and are of brick construction.

McCOMB, Miss.—Negotiations for the sale of the McComb Cotton Mills to the Crescent Machinery Corp. of Fall River, Mass., were completed recently. The McComb plant was a division of the Standard Coated Products Corp. The latter organization continues to operate mills at Mobile, Ala., and Selma, N. C. According to reports, the transaction involved a stipulation in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The new owners are expected to offer the McComb Mills for resale.

Standard Coated officials explain that, since disposing of some of their finishing capacity, they have been over-cotton-milled. The company prefers to make goods only for its own use, and its program is so directed.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—A modernization program said to represent a cost of \$500,000 or more has been commenced by the Erlanger interests at the Nokomis and Erlanger Mills. Milton Erlanger, executive head, conferred here

recently with local mill officials, E. Percy Cofield and Julian Robertson. Both plants will undergo a thorough revamping. The removal of discarded machinery has already commenced at Nokomis, it is understood.

UNION, S. C.—Work has been going forward here on the installation of 44-inch looms in the Monarch Mills. The company is engaged in the manufacture of grey cotton goods, and operates three units, two here and one at Lockhart, S. C.

MAYO, S. C.—Mayo Mills, Inc., of this place, are installing H & B long draft on all spinning frames. Recently completed has been the installation of 12 twistlers and 24 spinning frames purchased from Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Glenn Mfg. Co., of this place, has recently completed the installation of the Jackson Moistening Atomizer Humidifying equipment. The work was done by the G. A. White Co., of Charlotte, N. C.

LAVONIA, GA.—Lavonia Mfg. Co. is completely modernizing the mill, installing single process picking and additional picking equipment, long draft in both carding and spinning, and new winding equipment, it is announced by J. M. Battson, president and treasurer.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.—A complete installation of Jackson Moistening Atomizer Humidifying equipment has recently been completed in two of the Morgan Cotton Mills here, the work being done by G. A. White & Co., of Charlotte, N. C.

EGAN, GA.—The former Martel Mills here was sold recently to the Henry Chanin Corp., waste cotton concern, for \$37,500 cash.

The property includes 27 acres of land on which is a mill building of 65,000 square feet, a warehouse of 17,250 square feet and 45 houses for workers.

Following improvements to be made during the summer, the mill will be occupied by the Henry Chanin Corp.

BELTON, S. C.—As the result of negotiations which have been under way for the last several weeks, announcement has been made that J. P. Abney and associates, of Greenwood, and Anderson, S. C., have acquired a controlling interest in the Belton Cotton Mills, which has a spindlegage of 63,000 and operates a total of 1,402 looms.

No announcement was made by the new owners as to any changes in management or personnel. Lewis Blake has served as president of Belton Cotton Mills for many years, with Ellison A. Smythe, widely known textile executive, as chairman of the board.



A. C. M. A. Convention Largest Ever

(Continued from Page 27)

"The organization through which this has been traditionally accomplished is the trade association. In the beginning these associations were organized for what may appear, in the light of current ideals, to have been selfish purposes. But they were organized to meet the pressing problems of the moment and were generally successful in meeting them. However, in the course of their evolution they prospered or failed in proportion to the degree that they served the changing business and social needs. And those that survived took on the character of service organizations.

"Today, the objectives of organized business, as expressed through trade associations, are to bring about a better understanding of the business process, both on the part of industry and on the part of the public; to develop improved techniques; to establish sound policies and practices to the end that industry can better serve society and itself."

水 水 水 水

"All of us engaged in trade association activity should analyze our programs. It is not enough for us to devote our energies to the immediate needs of our industry. A substantial social revolution has occurred. Great changes have occurred to affect our business life, which we have not yet digested. More will undoubtedly come. We must study what the public wants now. But we must look to what it will demand of us in the future. For it is upon how we meet the demands of the public that the future of independent institutions depends.

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Cotton and Rayon Warp Sizes
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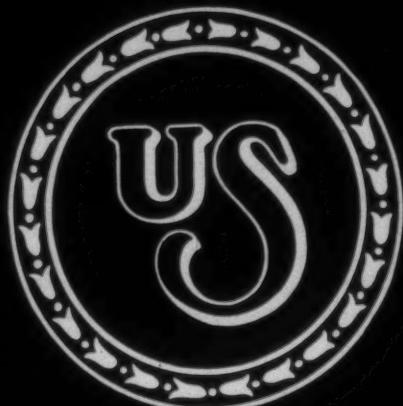
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ALABAMA AGENT: Young & Vann Supply Co.

Birmingham, Ala.
CHICAGO AGENT: Albert R. Breen
80 E. Jackson Blvd.

Cotton Week Big Event

The Cotton-Textile Institute has released the design of the official poster to be used in conjunction with this year's observance of National Cotton Week, May 17th-25th. According to C. K. Everett, of the Institute, which is sponsor of the event, the active participation of more than 100,000 retail establishments throughout the country is expected for Cotton Week. Through the agency of the Cotton Consumption Council, made up of representatives of the principal organized wholesale and retail distributing groups—both chain and independent—extensive plans for merchandising and advertising tie-ups with the promotion are now in course of preparation.

Cotton Week comes up for its tenth annual observance this year. To mark the sustained growth of the event's importance, this year's observance has been extended, at the request of retailers, to include eight consecutive business days, opening on a Friday so as to include two busy week-ends within the period of concentrated promotion.

According to Mr. Everett, the unusual acceptance of high fashion cottons for women's wear, new promotional items in the men's wear field, and the expanding utilization of cotton textiles for both decorative and utility purposes in the home all combine to provide a promotional force of unusual latitude for Cotton Week's observance this year.

"In this promotion, as indeed in connection with all activities in extending cotton's usefulness," said Mr. Everett, "cottons are projected solely on the basis of their sales appeal and merchandising merits. In face of the numerous refinements and improvements to make cottons more serviceable to the consumer, it is felt that this year's Cotton Week slogan, "Call for Cotton When You Buy," has appropriate justification. Because of cotton being essentially an all-American industry and, moreover, one bearing an important relation to the sale and distribution of practically every American product, the traditional Uncle Sam figure has been selected as the keynote of this year's poster."

Cost of Cotton Per Pound of Goods or Yarns

15% Waste

	Cost of Cotton	Cost of Cotton % Waste	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods or Yarns		Cost of Cotton	Cost of Cotton % Waste	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods or Yarns		Cost of Cotton	Cost of Cotton % Waste	Cost of Cotton per lb. of Goods or Yarns
5	.89	5.88	10	1.76	11.76	15	2.65	17.65			
1/8	.91	6.03	1/6	1.79	11.91	1/8	2.67	17.79			
1/4	.93	6.18	1/4	1.81	12.05	1/4	2.69	17.94			
3/8	.95	6.32	3/8	1.83	12.21	3/8	2.71	18.09			
1/2	.97	6.49	1/2	1.85	12.35	1/2	2.74	18.24			
5/8	1.00	6.62	5/8	1.87	12.50	5/8	2.76	18.38			
3/4	1.01	6.76	3/4	1.90	12.65	3/4	2.78	18.53			
7/8	1.04	6.91	7/8	1.92	12.79	7/8	2.80	18.68			
6	1.06	7.06	11	1.94	12.94	16	2.82	18.82			
1/8	1.08	7.21	1/6	1.96	13.09	1/6	2.85	18.97			
1/4	1.10	7.35	1/4	1.99	13.24	1/4	2.87	19.12			
3/8	1.12	7.50	3/8	2.01	13.38	3/8	2.89	19.26			
1/2	1.15	7.65	1/2	2.03	13.53	1/2	2.90	19.41			
5/8	1.17	7.79	5/8	2.05	13.68	5/8	2.93	19.56			
3/4	1.19	7.94	3/4	2.07	13.82	3/4	2.96	19.71			
7/8	1.21	8.09	7/8	2.10	13.97	7/8	2.98	19.85			
7	1.24	8.24	12	2.12	14.12	17	3.00	20.00			
1/8	1.26	8.39	1/6	2.14	14.26	1/6	3.02	20.15			
1/4	1.28	8.53	1/4	2.16	14.41	1/4	3.04	20.29			
3/8	1.30	8.68	3/8	2.18	14.56	3/8	3.07	20.44			
1/2	1.32	8.82	1/2	2.21	14.71	1/2	3.09	20.59			
5/8	1.35	8.97	5/8	2.23	14.85	5/8	3.11	20.74			
3/4	1.37	9.12	3/4	2.25	15.00	3/4	3.13	20.88			
7/8	1.39	9.26	7/8	2.27	15.15	7/8	3.15	21.03			
8	1.41	9.41	13	2.29	15.29	18	3.18	21.18			
1/8	1.43	9.56	1/6	2.32	15.44	1/6	3.20	21.32			
1/4	1.46	9.71	1/4	2.34	15.59	1/4	3.22	21.47			
3/8	1.48	9.85	3/8	2.36	15.74	3/8	3.24	21.62			
1/2	1.50	10.00	1/2	2.38	15.88	1/2	3.26	21.76			
5/8	1.52	10.15	5/8	2.40	16.03	5/8	3.29	21.91			
3/4	1.54	10.29	3/4	2.43	16.18	3/4	3.31	22.06			
7/8	1.57	10.44	7/8	2.45	16.32	7/8	3.33	22.21			
9	1.59	10.59	14	2.47	16.47	19	3.35	22.35			
1/8	1.61	10.74	1/6	2.49	16.62	1/6	3.37	22.50			
1/4	1.63	10.88	1/4	2.51	16.76	1/4	3.40	22.65			
3/8	1.65	11.03	3/8	2.54	16.91	3/8	3.42	22.79			
1/2	1.68	11.18	1/2	2.56	17.06	1/2	3.44	22.94			
5/8	1.70	11.32	5/8	2.58	17.21	5/8	3.46	23.09			
3/4	1.72	11.47	3/4	2.60	17.35	3/4	3.49	23.24			
7/8	1.74	11.62	7/8	2.62	17.50	7/8	3.51	23.38			

Basis 14% Waste

5	.81	5.81	7	1.14	8.14	9	1.46	10.47			
1/8	.83	5.96	1/6	1.16	8.29	1/6	1.48	10.61			
1/4	.85	6.10	1/4	1.18	8.43	1/4	1.51	10.76			
3/8	.87	6.25	3/8	1.20	8.58	3/8	1.50	10.90			
1/2	.89	6.39	1/2	1.22	8.72	1/2	1.55	11.05			
5/8	.92	6.54	5/8	1.24	8.87	5/8	1.57	11.19			
3/4	.93	6.69	3/4	1.26	9.01	3/4	1.59	11.34			
7/8	.96	6.83	7/8	1.28	9.16	7/8	1.61	11.48			
6	.98	6.98	8	1.30	9.30	10	1.63	11.63			
1/8	1.00	7.12	1/6	1.32	9.45	1/6	1.65	11.77			
1/4	1.02	7.27	1/4	1.34	9.59	1/4	1.67	11.92			
3/8	1.04	7.41	3/8	1.36	9.74	3/8	1.69	12.06			
1/2	1.06	7.56	1/2	1.38	9.88	1/2	1.71	12.21			
5/8	1.08	7.70	5/8	1.40	10.03	5/8	1.72	12.35			
3/4	1.10	7.85	3/4	1.42	10.17	3/4	1.75	12.50			
7/8	1.12	7.98	7/8	1.44	10.32	7/8	1.77	12.65			

Mail This Entrance Slip With Fee to Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SECOND ANNUAL TEXTILE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C., June 1st and 2nd, 1940

CLARK PUBLISHING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

You may enter the undersigned in the above Tournament. Entrance Fee of \$2.00 is enclosed.

I prefer to qualify

SATURDAY, May 25th, about o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 30th, about o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 31st, about o'clock.

Name _____

Mill _____

Position _____

City _____

(Money Will Be Refunded if Entrance is cancelled on or before May 30th)

Graton & Knight Issues Belting Catalog

A new type of catalog on transmission belting has been published by Graton & Knight Co. of Worcester, Mass. Information is condensed, tabulated and so arranged that it is convenient to select the proper belt for each type of drive requirement.

Information on belt dressings and cements is included; also suggestions on belting installation and maintenance and instructions on how to select the proper belt for the drive.

A free copy may be obtained by writing to Graton & Knight, Worcester, Mass.

Installation Care for Chain Drives

The success of any chain drive depends, in a large measure, upon careful and accurate installation. Particular care should be taken to make certain the driving and driven shafts are level (use a spirit level) and parallel (measure distance between them at points as far apart as possible). See that driving and driven sprockets are in true alignment before the chain is put on. A straight edge held against the sides of the faces is the best gauge on alignment (see cut).

Install shafting and motor rigidly to avoid vibration. Make sure keys are in position and all set-screws are tight. The chain should be thoroughly oiled after it is placed in position and before the drive is started.

More harm can be done to a chain by faulty installation than by years of service. A periodic inspection of all chain drives in a plant is strongly advised to make certain that the original set-up has not moved and that the chains have been properly lubricated. It is easy to detect misalignment in a chain drive by noting the wear on the guides on each side of the chain. If the guides on one side are worn considerably more than those on the other side, it is an indication that the chain is out of alignment. This condition can be easily corrected and it will result in longer life of the drive. All chain drives should be lubricated.

New Calco Bulletin

Calco Chemical Co. Div., American Cyanamid Co., has released a new technical bulletin No. 549, "Calconese Colors for Textiles." Tables showing the fastness properties are given for both nylon and acetate. Since the changes under artificial light on nylon dyed with acetate colors are usually distinct, the bulletin includes a list of changes from daylight to artificial light.

Because of the growing importance of nylon this bulletin is of considerable timely interest. Copies are available on request to Calco.

The Tramp of Marching Feet Echoes in Your Factory Aisles

HERE and now, it is a water-borne echo, but the pulsating beat is like an overtone to the orchestration of your machines.

An overtone of admonition to be ready for whatever change Time will bring, in economic melody and cadence.

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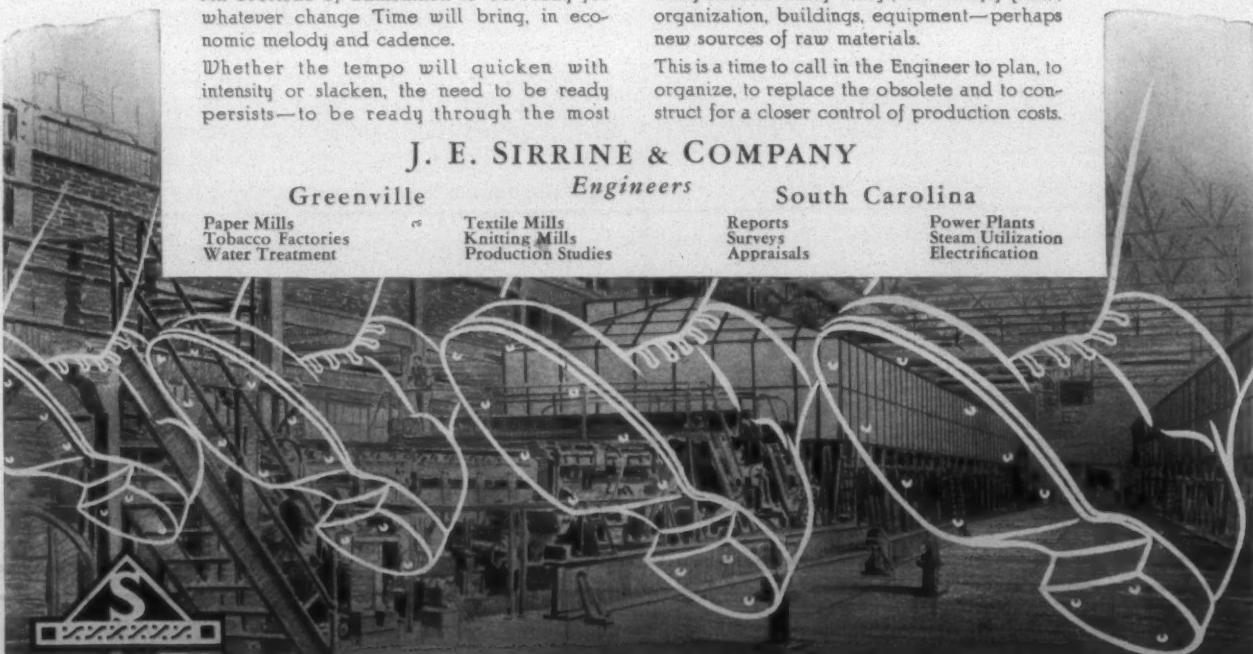
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Market conditions in the main have been rather spotty for a period of several weeks, without much indication of any weakness on the part of the mills, however. Orders have not been consistent or concentrated on any particular constructions, but the total value of business transacted has been considerable.

Analyzing current market conditions, Scheuer & Co. recently stated:

"In recent weeks, the volume of cotton grey goods trading has been disturbingly limited. Activity in rayon and spun rayon fabrics was more encouraging; while business was not broad or widespread, it was characterized by a healthy tone. The most direct and immediate influence bearing upon current textile activity is the backwardness of the season. It is an undisputed fact that wearing apparel buying is highly sensitive to weather conditions. A run of bright spring days early in the season speeds up liberal textile consumption, and vice versa. But this does not mean that timely weather alone would have eliminated all the impediments which have affected the movement of goods."

"We have heard much recent discussion of growing inventories and the justification for them. There is a school of thought which regards anything more than skeleton quantities of gray goods in mill hands as an unmixed evil. We doubt that it is practical to operate our industry efficiently unless we come to view primary market inventories as normal and necessary. What the size of an aggregate normal inventory should be is a matter of practical judgment. Whatever it is, however, will receive general market acceptance only after the industry has demonstrated its ability to handle itself with some degree of stability throughout periods of inventory accumulation.

"We do not anticipate any violent price movements in textile gray goods. The draggy character of trading is not likely to change suddenly and it is well that we adjust our minds to a more routinized type of market action. The world is in a state of upheaval, and all the uncertainties which this word implies are present. Such a condition imposes moderation upon the American industrialist, no matter how far removed our country may be from actual physical involvement. Moderation spells nothing less than common sense and common decency."

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—A good many spinners are now finding it more difficult to reject firm offers at prices a little under the minimums which they set early in April. This indicated to observers that quite a number of yarn mills were unable in the last four or five weeks to obtain their quotas of new business, making it doubtful whether they could maintain their present asking prices if the lull in buying carried well into May.

Many of the larger distributors say they believe May will witness a revival of demand and they point out that, despite some disappointments, more customers operated during April than in March and buying, thus far, this spring has been for a longer term than was the case a year ago.

A number of the larger yarn sources whose product is more or less regarded as standard for certain purposes are admittedly quoting higher rates right now than they have any immediate prospect of getting. Partly, this policy encourages customers to accept the balance of deliveries due them on standing contracts. Also, it helps to stiffen the resistance of weak sellers to buyers' pressure for undue concessions.

The larger sale yarn producers claim that on the business they accepted early in April they were at their cost levels. This indicates that a number of small yarn mills must have taken business simply to keep running.

May will begin with conditions pointing to a stand-off between spinners and consumers, as at present it is neither a sellers' nor a buyers' market. Developments outside the sale yarn industry may have an unusually potent influence on yarn sales during May and later, market interests state.

Consumers whose requirements are definite and unchanging as to quality of the yarn and the probable amounts they will need at or around certain delivery dates have been keeping in closer touch with their regular sources recently, but still seem to feel they will have no difficulty in arranging for wanted deliveries nearer the time when the yarn will be needed.

Most of the business that has been done recently has been among the knitters, and most observers say that the business being done is because the knitters are actually in need of yarn, and not from any kind of a speculative trend.

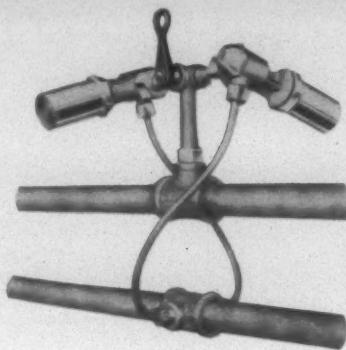
Most spinners, as well as buyers, are inclined to be reluctant to do much business for more than 60 days at present prices, and some spinners are not willing to sell that far ahead at such prices.

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JACK G. CRAFT, Mgr.
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WANTED — Position as Superintendent or Overseer of Spinning. Thirty-five years of age. Nine years' experience in spinning, spooling and twisting. Ten years' experience as assistant superintendent. Especially valuable in mill that has several numbers and frequent changes of layout. Will consider position as production manager. Address "D." care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED — Male Employee with some practical experience in twisting and drafting to assist in experimental work. Give experience and references. Box 1184, Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED — Sheet metal man. Must have had experience in working over cylinders, screens and other cotton mill machinery parts. Address "Sheet Metal," care Textile Bulletin.

Franz Co. To Sell For Aponaug, Sanders Mills

Effective as of May 1st, the Herbert G. Franz Co. takes over the selling agency of the Aponaug Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1, Kosciusko, Miss., and the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Inc., of Jackson, Miss., with mills at Starkville, Magnolia and Meridian, Miss. The Aponaug unit manufactures colored yarn cottons and rayon mixtures and has facilities for stock dyeing, yarn dyeing, piece dyeing, bleaching and Sanforizing. The J. W. Sanders group manufactures print cloths, tobacco cloths, chambray, narrow sheetings, drills, bed ticking, coverlets and suitings.

Cotton Is Used In New Plyboard

Memphis, Tenn.—By using cotton in a new type of plyboard, a Seattle firm has developed a board four to 30 times stronger than ordinary wallboard, the National Cotton Council reported.

The new plyboard has added fire resistance and enables painting or papering without the customary plastering required over ordinary plywood, the council said.

Piedmont AATCC To Meet Saturday

Charlotte, N. C.—Samuel H. Hibbin, director of applied lighting of the Westinghouse Lamp Division, will be the principal speaker at the banquet meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists which will be held next Saturday in Greensboro.

Other speakers will be Phillip H. Stott, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and Thomas H. Roberts, of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

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POSITION WANTED as second hand or fixer of spinning or twisting, or both. 10 years' practical experience. Good manager of help. Experienced on cotton yarns for all trades, some experience with rayon. Good fixer on new and old makes of machinery. Completed high school and special textile training. References. Address "CM," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer or Second Hand of Weaving by well educated, sober, young man. Now employed as second hand of large weave room but desire change. Best of references. Address "834," care Textile Bulletin.

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Patent Granted For Coating Textiles With Protein Matter

A process for producing a protein coating or film upon a fiber or fabric has been granted U. S. Patent No. 2,193,818. The patent has been granted to three patentees and assigned by them to Showa Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha of Tsurumiku, Yokohama. Two claims are allowed.

The patent describes "a process for coating or sizing fibers and fabrics which consists in impregnating said fibers with a matured protein solution obtained by extracting the protein from the soya bean with alkaline solution, said protein solution containing a stabilizing agent selected from the group consisting of sugar and tauric acid and finally treating the impregnated fibers in an acid bath to coagulate the protein."

Dalglish N. Y. Agent For Cannon Mills

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. H. Dalglish will succeed Harold E. Aken as cotton yarn representative of Cannon Mills, Inc., in New York State, it was made known here. His headquarters will be in the Martin Building, in Utica, N. Y.

As noted, Mr. Aken last week was appointed a vice-president in charge of cotton yarn sales of Cannon Mills, Inc., to succeed the late Samuel M. D. Clapper. Mr. Dalglish is a son of G. A. Dalglish, who years ago was a salesman for the cotton yarn house of Franklin D'Olier & Co., of Philadelphia.

Patent On Stiff Acetate Fabrics

U. S. Patent No. 2,191,534 covering a method of making a stiff fabric of cellulose acetate has been granted to R. J. Mann and A. Mellor and assigned by them to Celanese Corp. of America.

The patent describes a "Process for the manufacture of stiff, woven fabrics such as organdie, which comprises subjecting woven fabrics containing cellulose acetate yarns to the action of an aqueous solution of a water-soluble alcohol for a period of the order of five seconds, then treating the fabric with warm water so as to remove the alcohol and drying the fabric whereby a stiffened fabric is produced."

Rise 21% in 1939 Over 1938

Washington.—American textile machinery exporters increased their foreign shipments by 21% in 1939 to a total valuation of \$9,088,012, compared with \$7,540,417 in 1938, according to a report released by the Machinery Division of the Department of Commerce.

These increased shipments were reported under all export classes and to practically all of the more important export markets during the year.

West Point Mfg. Gets Income Tax Refund

Washington.—An over-assessment in income tax in favor of the West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga., in the amount of \$50,371, was announced by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Helvering. The over-assessment, which has been refunded, resulted from the revision of the valuation of the firm's closing inventory.

Piedmont Division of S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

(Continued from Page 19)

don't want to call the names of any manufacturers of warpers.

Mr. Benoy: Well, I think we would have a little more stretch, because the yarn is pulling a heavier load as it comes off the beam. The beam is carrying much more yarn, and there is a heavier load than on the old conventional warper. Therefore it seems to me there would be more stretch.

Sanforizing and the Weave Room

The next question is No. 6: "What can be done in the weave room to improve uniformity, as to width, of cloth for sanforizing?"

How many of you make cloth for sanforizing? (Several hands are raised.) The rest of you are the lucky ones. If you make cloth for sanforizing you run into a lot of problems that you do not have otherwise. There is no doubt that what we do in the weaving affects to a great extent how well or how badly the sanforizing is done, especially with regard to width.

Mr. Brown: You did not admit anything, did you?

Mr. Brown: No, sir. I don't do any.

Mr. Parks: You are not guilty. Mr. Cargill, tell us what troubles you have in sanforizing that you find traceable to the weaving.

Mr. Cargill: Well, slack selvages are about the biggest trouble. We weave our cloth about $39\frac{1}{4}$ ", finished from the loom. That finishes 36" on the sanforizer. Of course, on mill finished we do not lose quite so much. It loses about $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in sanforizing.

Mr. Parks: Have you found it necessary to use tenters in front of the sanforizing?

Mr. Cargill: No, sir, we do not use them.

Mr. Parks: When you get your cloth from the loom, before you do anything to it, do you find you have the same width on all of it?

Mr. Gargill: Not exactly.

Mr. Parks: How much does it vary?

Mr. Cargill: About $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Mr. Parks: On what width?

Mr. Cargill: 39" to $39\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Mr. Parks: Can you make it stay within $\frac{1}{8}$ "?

Mr. Cargill: I don't think so. I think a man that comes within $\frac{1}{4}$ " is good.

Mr. Parks: I am inclined to agree with you. What I am working at is this; if we know what causes variation we are in better position to control it than if we did not know. What causes the variation in width?

Mr. Gargill: As for the variation in our goods, I think the difference in sley is responsible for the difference in width. The heavier the sley you have, the more contraction you are bound to have in the width, because you have more crimp in the filling.

Mr. Parks: In other words, your shrinkage in sanforizing will vary with the construction of the cloth?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: I was referring to the same construction on different looms giving different widths, with the same number of reeds, the same warp, the same filling—everything the same.

Mr. Cargill: In that case I think the variation would come from the let-off. Having your tension the same, and everything identically the same, I don't know what could affect it outside of the let-off and take-up.

Mr. Parks: You say the same tension?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Can someone point out some things that affect the width on exactly the same construction?

Mr. Campfield: Mr. Parks, lots of things affect it. Any setting should, if properly set, with as near even tension as you can get, give pretty uniform cloth; as the gentleman said, with variation of from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ". I check up on my loom tensions each shift. We have fewer than 600 looms. I have a pair of calipers and take the loom numbers, whether 10 or 20 or 30, whatever it is, and go to the loom myself. I first caliper the pick gear, to see if I have the right pick. Then I feel the cloth to see if it has the right tension. Then I look at the selvage to see if it is drawn in properly. If it is not drawn in properly the threads are crowded and piled in the reed and will roll. That is the great problem I have found, getting uniform tension. The human element is the great problem. Every man wants to fix the tension to suit himself, and everything that affects the tension affects the cloth. Even though two looms side by side are apparently set the same, if we go over them setting by setting we shall find a little difference.

Mr. Parks: Some people that I know of go around and measure the cloth every day in order to get some idea of the tension that is on it, because just feeling it is tough. How many measure it? (No response.) It seems no one here does that. Every weaver and every loom fixer has a different idea of the tension that should be on the warp. I think all of us would be much better off if we imposed the same rule upon everyone. Similarity of setting and feel can be developed in a room to some extent.

Repair Work in Cloth Room

Our time is almost up, and we must go on. The next question reads: "What amounts of repair work should be done by the cloth-room operatives to repair weave-room faults?" Mr. Micham, what is your idea on that?

B. G. Micham, Overseer Weaving, Pee Dee Mfg. Co., No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.: They don't do anything where I am except for a little kinky filling.

Mr. Parks: They just burl the kinks out? That is all they do for you?

Mr. Micham: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Do they use any crayon?

Mr. Micham: No, sir. We don't happen to be on denim. (Laughter.)

(Continued on Page 48)

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Lubrication and Maintenance of Ball and Roller Bearings

WHILE it is not positively known just when the first anti-friction bearing was used, it, however, is definitely established that right from the beginning of the development of such bearings, it was realized that their success in service depended to a large degree upon the use of the proper lubricant. For the past 20 years or more, this question of correct lubrication has been the topic of heated discussion.

The qualities required in a lubricant for ball and roller bearings are now quite well understood. In fact, all makers are agreed upon basic specifications. However, the selection of the most satisfactory lubricant is still a matter which often perplexes the man who wants to make sure that ball and roller bearings will give the best service, over the longest period.

Every maker of lubricants offers products supposed to be suited to the needs of anti-friction bearings. Unfortunately for the man who must select lubricants for industrial plant service, these products vary widely in composition, also in density and in surface appearance. Such wide differences are naturally confusing when the objective is to select the most suitable lubricant for the purpose.

Obviously—upon the correctness of such selection depends upon securing the most efficient and economical service from anti-friction bearings. That, moreover, provides the best form of insurance to safeguard the investment made in ball and roller bearings.

Because anti-friction bearings convert sliding friction to rolling friction—so that they move freely with much less application of force—many users form the misimpression that proper lubrication is of minor importance. Nothing could be further from the truth, however.

Manufacturers of ball and roller bearings—in nearly every case—subject them to the most rigid and searching tests during every stage of perfection not exceeded in any other manufacturing field. Through conforming to such high standards, failures due to faults in the bearings themselves are minimized. Investigations by engineering departments of bearing makers list the causes of failure in this order:

1. Use of unsuitable lubricants.
2. Faulty maintenance.
3. Careless or improper installation.

Provided bearings are properly installed (and they cannot fail to be, if manufacturer's instructions are followed out) their functioning over the longest period and with the greatest satisfaction depends almost wholly upon the lubrication being of the highest possible efficiency.

Greases not suited to ball and roller bearing lubrication definitely shorten life and impair the service given by bearings even when the bearings themselves appear to be unharmed. Such lubricants invariably form or deposit acid or alkaline residues which damage the highly polished surfaces by pitting and corroding. Once the surfaces are etched—even to the slightest degree—bearing failures must result sooner or later—more often sooner.

Such failures involve much more than only the loss of the bearing. Machines are stopped and thrown out of production. Repair expense involves costs beyond the mere replacement of bearings. The housing or shaft may be damaged and even if that does not happen, the time and labor cost runs into sizeable sums.

Specifications of the ideal lubricant agreed upon by anti-friction bearing manufacturers are shown in the table which follows:

- (a) The lubricant must prevent the generation of frictional heat by reducing friction between the balls and rollers and their retainers (sliding friction).
- (b) Highly finished surfaces of balls and rollers must be protected with a constant film of lubricant to prevent attack by moisture and acid fumes and thus avoid rust and corrosion.
- (c) A perfect lubricating seal must be formed between the rotating shaft and housing to exclude foreign matter, such as dirt, moisture, etc.
- (d) Finally and most emphatically, a lubricant for ball and roller bearings must be strictly neutral and devoid of any tendency to develop free fatty acids. The corrosive action of free acids is even more detrimental than the rust produced by moisture. The composition of the lubricant must be such that it will have *the greatest stability in use and storage*. Many greases which are neutral when made, later decompose and become high in acid or alkaline properties.

Laboratory tests are of great value in the pre-determination of a lubricant's ability to meet specifications outlined above. The real value of any lubricant is not fully proven until it has met the test of day to day service under actual plant operating conditions. In short, it is not how a lubricant meets laboratory tests, or even limited service tests, but how it lubricates and protects bearings year in and year out in manufacturing plants—that

finally determines its true worth as a lubricant for anti-friction bearings.

It will be noted that at no point in this bulletin is any reference made to the use of oil as a lubricant for ball and roller bearings. This is due to the fact that over 90% of all anti-friction bearings are lubricated with a grease-form product. Examination of the specifications immediately foregoing will show that certain of these cannot readily be met by an oil. Only very specialized applications call for a liquid lubricant. Even then the use of this medium is determined by the method of application and the seals rather than because it is a more suitable medium.

Care and Maintenance

IMPORTANT NOTICE: All manufacturers of ball and roller bearings stress the fact that the most destructive elements in limiting the life of bearings are dirt and abrasive materials. For this reason they not only emphasize the importance of selecting the proper lubricants, but also the necessity of draining or washing bearings at certain intervals—followed by replenishment with fresh lubricant.

Methods of cleaning anti-friction bearings are not yet standardized. Plant maintenance men and mechanics have one set of ideas; engineers for bearing manufacturers another. Certain usually employed methods of cleaning ball and roller bearings are excellent—and safe also—if properly carried out. The same methods can be disastrous in the hands of a careless person, or if incorrectly employed.

Any number of things can happen, depending upon the nature of the cleaning agent and the time the bearings have been exposed to its action. Some solvents etch bearing surfaces; others contain just enough water to leave moisture behind at hidden points—causing rust. Still others contain elements that combine with grease to form harmful compounds.

When in doubt, it is always wise to check up on the method recommended by the bearing manufacturer—or ask his opinion as to the method being used. It is obvious that the makers of anti-friction bearings are best informed as to the proper methods of cleaning bearings they make.

Cleaning intervals will naturally be determined best by conditions surrounding a machine or machines. However, it is always wise to err on the side of cleaning bearings a little before the time when they really need this service—rather than to prolong cleaning intervals until the danger point is reached. Don't go by hearsay methods! Find out from bearing manufacturers the best cleaning procedure. There are no manufacturers today who do not recommend a specific cleaning technique.

Special Notes on Lubricant Application

Housing should be filled one-quarter to one-half full, preferably not more than one-third full.

To give some idea of how much lubricant is required for bearings of different sizes, we show below a table prepared by one of the largest manufacturers, showing amounts of lubricant to be used on ball bearings of shafts in particular sizes:

Shaft Extension	Weight of Grease to be Added Ounces
Diameter Inches	
3/4 to 1 1/4	3/4
1 1/4 to 1 7/8	1
1 7/8 to 2 3/8	2
2 3/8 and over	3 or more

Note: 1 ounce=1 1/4 cubic inches

Information in the foregoing table is to be accepted as a guide, not as an inflexible rule, for all rules must be applied with due consideration of the particular application, or local service conditions. In extremely heavy duty service bearings may require to be lubricated every two or three months. In lighter service they can sometimes go for 6 to 9 months—and on some applications can be left alone, except for yearly cleaning and relubrication.

Storage and Handling of Lubricants

A matter of vital importance, but one often overlooked, is the need of careful storage and clean handling of lubricants. Manufacturers of anti-friction bearing lubricants exercise extreme care to keep their products free of contamination during manufacture and packing. During our own experience we have had sent back to us specimens of our product containing all sorts of foreign matter that had entered same after leaving our hands.

Some of the articles found in returned specimens are almost beyond belief. Overall buttons, portions of matchsticks, metal filings, small machine parts, cotton waste and other strange articles. These troublesome additions always come about through careless handling of lubricants by the consumer. Containers are left open for hours at a time, often stored in places where dust or moisture, as well as other foreign matter, can enter the lubricant containers. Another fertile source of trouble is the use of wooden paddles or other odd bits of wood to fill grease guns.

Such grease guns should best be filled by a mechanical device of some kind from a closed container. If this is not practiced, wooden paddles should be avoided. If necessary to fill guns by hand, a smooth flat paddle of metal should be used. Containers should be stored in a clean room away from dust and moisture. They should be opened only when necessary and covered as quickly as possible. Such precautions will pay high dividends in prolonging the life of bearings.

Bulletin No. 506-A of N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

New Type Squirrel Cage Motor

The squirrel-cage induction motor is one of the oldest types of alternating-current motor and has been in use for over 50 years. Early construction of this squirrel-cage rotor consisted of single bars of copper, or other non-magnetic material, which were inserted in the slots of a laminated iron core and then riveted or soldered to short-circuiting rings on each end. Later, the end rings were joined to the bars by welding and then, finally, by brazing, as the

art developed. The inherent construction of the squirrel-cage rotor and the absence of slip rings, brushes, centrifugal switches, relays, etc., result in a motor whose first cost, maintenance and reliability cannot be obtained with any other type. About 25 years ago one of the largest motor manufacturers made the first successful commercial application of the cast squirrel-cage rotor, in which the bars and short-circuiting end rings were integrally cast into the iron core in one operation. The compactness and uniformity obtained from this cast construction and the lower cost resulting from its simplicity of manufacture represented a major contribution to the progress of the motor industry.

The limitation of the use of this type of motor is a question of the operating characteristics required and the difficulty of building them into the motor.

All other things being equal, these characteristics are a function of the following basic facts:

The values of locked-rotor current, starting current, starting torque, breakdown torque, full-load speed, efficiency, power-factor and heating are all definitely interrelated for a given size machine; and one or more of them cannot be changed except at the expense of one or more of the remaining ones.

Only by making the motor larger can one characteristic be improved without sacrificing another.

Since an increase in the amount of active materials can result in an improved motor, it is also conceivable that the skill and technique of the designer in the proportioning and use of this material also has an important effect on the results.

About 40 years ago, however, the Boucherot double-squirrel-cage rotor was developed. This rotor consists primarily of an outer cage of high resistance in parallel with an inner cage of low resistance. With this construction, it is possible to proportion the resistance of the bars connecting the cages so that a large portion of the locked-rotor current flows through the high-resistance cage on starting the motor, thus producing high-starting torque, yet allowing most of the current to flow through the low-resistance bars when running, thereby resulting in low slip, or increased speed with less heating.

Thus, the Boucherot rotor largely overcomes the limitations of the single-squirrel-cage construction because it provides a more efficient basis on which one electrical characteristic can be traded for another.

Since the Boucherot cage was invented, many modifications of it have been devised. None of these modifications, however, have been able to improve upon the combined over-all characteristics of the Boucherot double cage, except possibly those in which auxiliary windings are used either in the starting or running cycles; the auxiliary winding being connected to or removed from the circuit by means of centrifugal switches or relays. These special motors are inherently more expensive and are not as reliable as squirrel-cage motors because of these auxiliary windings and the necessity for using additional control, slip rings, brushes, and moving contacts. An auxiliary winding is always an additional potential source of failure, particularly if some severe torque condition arises preventing the motor from coming up to speed. The "switch" type motor also draws a second current peak at the time

the running winding is connected to the circuit.

The application of the Boucherot double-squirrel-cage has presented difficulties in the smaller sizes. In the "brazed bar" construction, the size of the bars decreases with the size of the motor, thus presenting a problem in obtaining rigid and adequate mechanical construction; in the cast-rotor construction it is very difficult to cast a true double cage because of the small cross section of the outer bar—it normally being from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ the area of the inner bar—and the necessity of inserting some non-conductor material such as asbestos in the neck connecting the inner and outer bars before casting. Because of this latter difficulty, a modification of the true double cage has been generally used in cast rotors. In this modification, the aluminum conductor is allowed to fill this connecting neck, thereby simplifying the problem of casting the small outer bar by providing a parallel path through which the molten metal may be poured. Because current flows in the conductor in this connecting neck at start, however, the over-all characteristics of this modified double cage are inferior to those of the true double cage.

In recognizing the limitations of performance and application of these various rotor constructions, and appreciating the extreme desirability of the cast squirrel-cage rotor, General Electric has recently announced the development of their Valv-amp rotor, said to be an entirely new form of double squirrel cage made of cast construction. A winding of this new construction may be of any various arrangements and is unique in that the neck which connects the inner and outer cages is substantially discontinuous longitudinally through the rotor. In one construction, the neck is oblique, rather than radial, as in the conventional-type slot. By a special arrangement of punchings during assembly the axial continuity of this connecting is broken up, which is equivalent to having a magnetic switch built into the rotor itself. When the frequency of the rotor current is high, as at starting, this switch or "valve" is closed, and no current flows through this connecting neck, producing, in effect, a true double squirrel cage. As the motor comes up to speed and the frequency of the rotor current decreases, the magnetic "valve" opens and current flows in this section.

Since per cent slip (which is proportional to the amount of active conductor in the rotor winding) is one of the characteristics which may be traded for starting torque, or locked-rotor current, or maximum torque, it is possible to design Valv-amp rotors which is said to have characteristics superior to those obtainable with the true double cage of the same size by proportioning this connecting neck so that it will contain an appreciable portion of the total slot section. Motors have been built in which 50% of the total section has been in this connecting neck.

This Valv-amp development makes available a double squirrel-cage motor with over-all characteristics claimed superior to those which can be obtained from any conventional double squirrel-cage construction having the same quantity of active material. In addition, the range of ratings of high-starting-torque, low-starting-current motors, having cast rotors, has been extended upward—bringing for the first time to the larger sizes of Type KG motors the permanent electrical characteristics, simplicity of construction, low maintenance and long life of the cast rotor.

Precautious and Safe Practices for Oxy-Acetylene Welding

Step-by-Step Instructions for Connecting the Oxygen Supply To The Blowpipe

1. Caution! Important! Use No Oil! Never let oil or grease come in contact with oxygen or any of the equipment through which oxygen passes. Oil and grease may ignite violently in the presence of oxygen under high pressure. Therefore, every piece of equipment through which oxygen may pass must be kept entirely free from oil or grease. This includes cylinder outlets, regulators, manifolds, oxygen pipe lines, hose lines, blowpipes and all connections. Such oxy-acetylene apparatus does not require lubrication.

2. Do not use pipe fitting compounds, oil, or grease for making connections. Connections in oxy-acetylene apparatus are designed so they can be made up tight without the aid of any pipe fitting compounds or lubricants. Such materials usually contain oil or grease and should never be used.

3. Use only hose and connections made specially for oxy-acetylene welding and cutting. Oxygen hose and acetylene hose should not be interchanged nor used for any other purpose.

4. Never force connections that do not fit.

5. Always attach an oxygen regulator before using oxygen from a cylinder. Oxygen should never be used from a cylinder unless an oxygen regulator is attached to the cylinder valve, so as to obtain a safe, constant working pressure. The only exception to this rule is when suitable oxygen cylinder manifolds or coupler units are used, in which case a regulator is included in each assembly to care for the entire manifolded supply. Never connect an oxygen regulator to a cylinder acetylene or other fuel gas, or a regulator for acetylene or other fuel gas to an oxygen cylinder.

6. First, be sure there is no oil or grease on hands or gloves. Then fasten the oxygen cylinder so it cannot be knocked over. Remove the valve protecting cap. If the cylinder is not on a suitable cylinder truck or otherwise firmly held, it should be securely tied to a work bench, wall, post, or to a large size acetylene cylinder, so it cannot be accidentally knocked or pulled over. The valve protecting cap should not be removed until the cylinder is tied up and about to be used. Do not lay the cylinder down unless there is nothing to tie it to.

7. "Crack" the oxygen cylinder valve. To do this, stand at the side or rear of the oxygen cylinder outlet, open the oxygen cylinder valve slightly for an instant, and then close it. This will clear the valve of dust or dirt which may have accumulated during shipment or storage. Otherwise, the dust or dirt might mar the seat of the regulator inlet nipple, or be carried into the regulator and cause leakage or creeping.

8. Connect the oxygen regulator to the oxygen cylinder. Oxygen regulators and oxygen cylinder valve outlets have right-hand thread connections. Tighten the union nut with a regulator wrench. To prevent leakage, be sure the nut is pulled up tight. If the threads of the regulator and cylinder valve do not match exactly, use the proper adaptor.

Precaution—Should it ever be necessary to tighten the union nut after the regulator is connected, be sure to close the cylinder valve first.

9. Turn out the pressure-adjusting screw of the regulator until loose. It is important that the regulator pressure-adjusting screw be released, that is, that it be turned counter-clockwise (to the left) until it is loose, before opening the cylinder valve. This avoids abuse and possible damage to the regulator and gauges.

10. Open the cylinder valve—slightly at first—then all the way.

Precaution—Always stand to one side of and away from the gauge faces and front of the regulator when opening the cylinder valve. The cylinder valve should never be opened suddenly, as the rush of high-pressure oxygen might strain the cylinder-pressure gauge mechanism. The proper procedure is to open the oxygen cylinder valve just enough to allow the cylinder-pressure gauge hand to move up slowly. When the gauge hand has stopped moving, open the cylinder valve fully. The pressure in the oxygen cylinder is shown on the high-pressure or cylinder-contents gauge, whenever the cylinder valve is open.

Connecting Hose

11. If the oxygen hose (green) does not have hose connections at both ends, put these on next. First put one nipple and nut together and attach the nut to the regulator tightly enough to prevent turning of the nipple while the hose is being screwed on. Use the correct size and style ferrule hose connection for the hose to be used. (Nipples for attaching hose are a permanent part of some light welding blow-pipes. Clamps instead of ferrules are used to hold the hose firmly against the nipple in such equipment.)

12. Push a ferrule on one end of the hose. Twist the hose onto the nipple attached to the regulator. The end of the hose should be cut off square before the ferrule is pushed on. If the hose has been used before, the end





should be cut off square beyond the mark of the old fitting. When using double hose joined with web or its equivalent, the two pieces must be parted for a short distance and an S-clamp used to prevent further separation. Care must be taken to cut ends to proper length to avoid unnecessary straining or buckling of the separated ends. Attach connections as with single hose. The green hose is for oxygen, the red for acetylene.

The ferrule should be pushed on up to its shoulder. Use water or a soap and water solution (use Ivory soap only) to make the connections slide together more easily if the ferrule is tight. It will also help if a little of the liquid is applied to the nipple and inside the end of the hose. The hose should be screwed onto the nipple tight until the back of the ferrule just clears the connection nut. Then the hose connection can be unscrewed from the regulator and the second hose connection put on in the same manner.

13. Attach one end of the hose to the oxygen regulator. If the hose is new, blow it out to remove loose talc. Then attach the other end to the blowpipe connection marked "oxygen." To blow out hose, one end should be attached to the outlet connection of the oxygen regulator, and the other end left free. Turn the pressure-adjusting screw of the regulator clockwise (to the right), permitting oxygen to blow through the hose. Keep turning the handle until a pressure of about 5 lb. per sq. in. shows on the low-pressure gauge. Then turn the pressure-adjusting screw of the regulator to the left until the flow of oxygen stops. New hose is dusted in the inside with fine talc, and this procedure will blow out any talc that is loose.

After blowing out the hose, the free end should be attached to the blowpipe connection marked "oxygen."

Machine cutting blowpipes are sometimes provided with two oxygen connections, in addition to the acetylene connection. For most satisfactory operation, two separate oxygen regulators and hose lines should be connected to the blowpipe. However, such blowpipes can usually be operated with but one regulator and hose line, if desired, by using an adaptor to unite the two oxygen connections on the blowpipe.

14. Test connections for leaks. To do this, close the blowpipe oxygen valve and turn the pressure-adjusting screw of the oxygen regulator clockwise (to the right) to give about normal working pressure. Test the following

for leakage: oxygen cylinder valve stem, oxygen regulator inlet connection at the cylinder valve, all hose connections, and blowpipe oxygen valve. Use nothing but soapy water (use Ivory soap only) or spittle.

Oxygen Supplied From a Portable Manifold

To connect the oxygen supply to the blowpipe when a portable oxygen cylinder manifold or coupler units are employed, do as directed in the following steps 15 to 19. If the threads of the manifold lead and cylinder valve do not match exactly, use the proper adaptor.

15. Before handling cylinders or apparatus, be sure that there is no oil or grease on hands or gloves.

16. Crack each cylinder valve as directed in 7.

17. Connect the cylinders to the leads of the manifold or coupler units. Attach the oxygen regulator to the manifold block or to the one coupler connection that is open. Turn out the pressure-adjusting screw as in 9. Make sure that all connections are tight.

18. Open one cylinder valve slightly, as directed in 10. Then open all the cylinder valves fully.

19. Connect the hose to the regulator and blowpipe, and test connections, as directed in 11 to 14.

Oxygen Supplied From a Distribution Line

To connect the oxygen supply to the blowpipe when an oxygen distribution line is used, do as directed in the following steps, 20 to 24.

20. Before handling line connections or apparatus, be sure there is no oil or grease on hands or gloves.

21. Crack the valve at the welding or cutting station as directed in 7.

22. Attach the station oxygen regulator to the outlet of the station valve. Turn out the pressure-adjusting screw as in 9. Make sure that all connections are tight.

23. Open the station valve slightly in the same manner as directed for the cylinder valve in 10.

24. Connect the hose to the regulator and blowpipe, and test connections, as directed in 11 to 14.

Oxy-Acetylene Tips.

Piedmont Division of S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

(Continued from Page 42)

Mr. Parks: So there is nothing done at your plant except to pull off loose threads and burl out kinky filling?

Mr. Micham: That is right.

Mr. Parks: Is anybody else here more lenient on his weave room? (No response.) Apparently not.

My own idea of that is that anything you can do to the cloth to make it a better piece of cloth should be done, but if you are merely trying to cover up something you are pulling down thunder from on high for later on. My cloth room does this for me; it gives everything to the weave room that it can in the way of reports. If you look at that as a criticism instead of a help you are all wrong.

Filling Quill and Supply Bill

We come now to the last question, No. 8: "*To what extent does increasing the amount of yarn on the filling quill affect the supply bill of the weave room?*" Who suggested that? Mr. Brannan?

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Cooke did.

Mr. Royal: Mr. Cooke's idea was that most of the breakage occurs on the yarn change and that if a certain percentage of yarn changes or filling changes could be eliminated a proportionate amount of supply-room cost for shuttles, pickers, etc., could be eliminated.

Mr. Parks: I think he has something there. I have wasted a lot of time thinking how much would be saved if we did not have to put in another quill and trying to figure out how we could have a needle to reach over here and get the thread and not have a double thread. Of course, every weaver has wasted time thinking about that. You know we can all make good yarn; we can make good filling yarn and good warp; but the trouble is in getting the filling into the warp. The biggest trouble is the fact that we have to change the quill, and the loom has to take an awful jolt when that takes place. When we did that by hand, a few years ago, we did not have as much trouble. Now that we have automatic batteries the loom has to do something on the change that it does not have to do on every stroke, and the load on the driving mechanism increases greatly. Sometimes the shuttle goes all the way through the quill, and the shuttle goes through empty. Sometimes we have two quills to one shuttle. Sometimes we have something wrong with the battery and have a quill lying out on the floor. But if I keep on with that we are going to feel so sad that we shall be crying.

What does the amount of filling on the quill have to do with the supply cost or bill of the weave room? Mr. Brown, what do you say on that?

Mr. Brown: Naturally, the bigger packages we can have, the less trouble we shall have on changes.

Mr. Parks: Why less trouble?

Mr. Brown: You practically gave the answer a while ago—that all the trouble comes on the change; broken shuttles, jerked-in filling, and so on.

Mr. Parks: Well, you still have to change if you have bigger packages.

Mr. Brown: Yes, but you have fewer changes.

Mr. Parks: Oh, I see. You think that since the changing is a terrible evil, the fewer changes we have the better off we are.

Mr. Brannan: I should like to know what is the correct twist on 40s filling. We have run from 3.85 to 3.40.

Mr. Brown: I think the correct twist is the one that runs the best.

A Member: I think it would depend a lot on the way the cotton is running. I use 44½s filling made out of about 1½" cotton. I run about 3.40 to 3.45. I go as high as I can without kinking and if it kinks go down a little.

Mr. Parks: Let me point out this fact. In sanforizing, as those of you who attended the meeting at Clemson College last year know, various twists just ruin the works, because they affect the cloth greatly with regard to its sanforizing characteristics. So you had better make all of your product with the same twist if you want to have it come out right after sanforizing. I know of no better rule than to run it as far as you can without kinking. Of course, there are other things that cause kinking, but the weaver should be able to recognize his own faults.

Is there anything else? Our time is up, anyway, so I turn the meeting back to you, Mr. Bowen.

Chairman Bowen: We will have the report of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Dilling?

Mr. Dilling: The Committee recommends the re-election of B. M. Bowen, of the Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, as chairman. To replace the two directors whose terms expire at this meeting we recommend W. P. Cargill, of the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, and J. Manning Bolt, of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte.

The other three directors, or members of the executive committee, are R. B. Cooke, of Mooresville, A. W. Benoy, of Shelby, and M. T. Poovey, of Raeford. They have still one year to serve.

To save Mr. Bowen any embarrassment, I will put the motion. All in favor of electing Mr. Bowen as Chairman, raise your hands. (All.) All opposed, give the same sign. (None.) Mr. Bowen is re-elected Chairman.

All in favor of electing Mr. Cargill and Mr. Bolt as members of the executive committee, hold up your hands. (All.) Are there any opposed? Mr. Bolt and Mr. Cargill are elected.

I see Mr. Marshall Lake here. The Chair recognizes Mr. Lake.

Marshall E. Lake, Power Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the benefit of some of these men that do not know, I might say that I am with the Duke Power Co.

I am here this morning simply to learn. We are inclined to think, you know, that the other fellow's job is the easiest and ours the hardest. But when we hear other men discuss their job we learn sometimes that theirs is harder than we think and that ours is easier. So I am at this meeting just to learn.

Chairman Bowen: If there is nothing else to come up, I now declare the meeting adjourned.

(Adjourned.)

South's Textile Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

they did fifteen years ago; radios have been reduced to almost nominal prices; electric light bulbs have been cut from 32c to 15c, etc. When aluminum was first refined it cost \$12 a pound—now it costs 22c. 150 denier viscose yarn in 1920 cost \$4.60 a pound; in the years 1937-38 it cost 57c. Any number of illustrations of this kind could be made. In our present life one out of every three persons has a savings account; every other person has an insurance policy. The part industry has had in all these improvements and blessings has not been brought about by a group of exploiters and chiselers, but by thousands of conscientious industrialists, who have striven for a worth while life. It takes but a short while, in nearly every foreign country, to realize the better living conditions in the United States. Unfortunately this story has never been properly placed before the people.

Recognizing the splendid record of industry, it is of most vital concern to sit down and think what we can do to try to preserve this freedom of life and individual opportunity. We are living in a rapidly changing world, and if the best ideals of our American life are to be preserved we should take our full part in trying to direct this modern movement along sane lines, with the hope of preserving our form of government, an attractive substitute for which is not available on this earth. In viewing the tendencies which seem destructive, we should not lose faith in our country, ourselves, or our fellow man. If the founders and developers of this land of ours had not been men of courage and faith who fought their way through major difficulties, we should not today be struggling to hold the lines. It would be cowardly to fold up under present discouragement and give ourselves over to pessimism. It is time for us to keep our faith, to be more active in the fight for the preservation of that liberty and life that we all hold dear. In doing this we must examine ourselves and our sincerity, and see if our actions are worthy and our lives worth while.

Employer-Employee Relations

All of us make mistakes, but if our motives are right we can profit by them, looking to the future. We should be sure that our employees are fairly treated, and try to impress them with the fairness of our intentions and our actions. This is vital now, when vicious attacks of individuals in recent years have been made on business and efforts made to create prejudice against the owners and administrators of property, producing in many minds the feeling that business men are more or less vicious exploiters and unworthy citizens. We should not only make an effort to convince our own workers of the sincerity and fairness of our actions, but, as I have already stated, we should by the proper type of public relations, give the true story to the public.

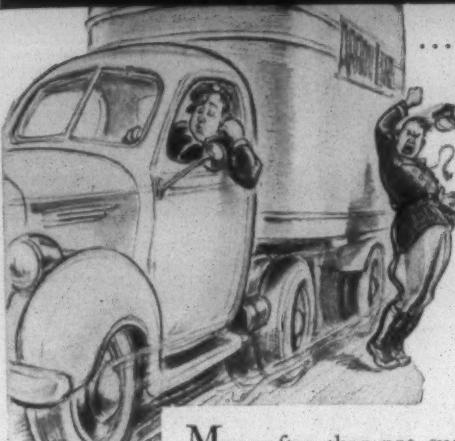
We should realize, too, that we are all citizens of the United States, and strive for peace and harmony in all of our relationships. We should not be in the position of condemning all changes in governmental procedure, but should co-operate with those things which are good, and protest strongly against those which are bad. We should write more often to our members of Congress, and give

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them our views. Their votes depend to a great extent on what the people back home desire. We have been too passive in matters of this kind.

Probably the greatest sore spot in our national life is the frightful problem of unemployment, which has the possibilities of terrible developments. We should do all we can to help in this matter, and take a real interest in the living conditions of all the people, a number of whom live in housing and crowded living conditions productive of crime. We ought not to stand by merely to criticise the efforts made in these matters, but ought to take a part in their solution.

Research Needs

Our industry is considerably behind many other industries in the realm of research. It is fascinating to study the improvement in living conditions and general happiness of the people as measured by the adequate and intelligent research of such concerns as DuPont Company, General Motors, General Electric, and many others. I am indebted to the magazine *Factory* for most of the figures in this talk. In a recent publication they showed that in 289 companies canvassed 37.7% of their research was on new products; of 267 companies 93.6% have produced new products of commercial value during the past two years; of 247 companies 62.8% of them have made technical developments useful to other industries; and of 273 companies 83.7% relied upon research for technical developments. In the last fifty years over 1,100,000 people have been given jobs in industries which began during that period. Inventions leading to new industries often come suddenly. A great physicist made a statement some years ago that nearly all important physics problems had been brought to light, and almost the next day the radio was discovered. Although in 1900 an authority stated that the incandescent lamp was practically perfected, today if the same amount of candle power was used throughout the country produced by the old carbon lamp it would cost five million dollars a night extra, and it is said that if the modern family of five should undertake to light their homes with candles such as their ancestors used, and the same amount of candle power provided, the candles would cost \$350 a month. In connection with new industries, I have read that 40 per cent of the sales volume of the DuPont Company comes from products developed wholly or largely during the past fifteen years.

Let me appeal to all of you not to worry too much over individual problems, but to do your best, with an optimistic view of the future, realizing that as citizens of the greatest country in the world, we should hold to our faith, and improve our own lives, and in this attitude fight against any tendency toward any totalitarian form of government which takes away the precious liberties for which those who have gone before have bled and died.

Tribute To Secretary McLaurine

I cannot close without expressing my sincere thanks for the honor that has been bestowed upon me in electing me president of this great Association. I thank those sincerely who have helped me, and particularly our lovable and able Secretary and Treasurer, than whom I have never seen anyone more devoted to his duty, who has functioned efficiently and faithfully throughout the year, and has, as usual, continued to make friends for the industry.

**Report of Secretary McLaurine at A. C. M. A.
Annual Meeting**

(Continued from Page 12)

"4. Define the word 'employee' so as to exclude persons who have voluntarily left their jobs to go on strike where no unfair labor practice is involved, or where no prior demand has been made upon the employer and reasonable opportunity given for discussion and adjustment.

"5. Employees who strike in violation of a valid contract or agreement are to be denied the benefits otherwise afforded them in the Act.

"6. Permit employers to be given the right to express their views to employees with respect to labor unions.

"7. Permit employers, as well as employees, to have the right to cause the Boards to undertake investigations as to the violations of the Act, and to call for elections thereunder. And, no certification shall be made by the Board as to the representatives of employees arrived at by any means other than a secret election by the employees.

"8. Limit the location of the taking of testimony by the Board, or its agents, to a place conveniently near the location of the controversy.

"9. Limit the power of petitions to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Circuit in which the controversy exists.

"10. The hearings and proceedings held by the Board, or its agents, should follow the rules of evidence prevailing in the courts, and hearsay evidence should be excluded.

"1. That the Board and its Agents may not assume the role of prosecutor as well as judge.

"12. With respect to evidence and testimony, the Board's findings and decisions should be supported by the preponderance of the evidence; and the basis of the Board's decisions shall be subject to the Court's review upon application of any person aggrieved by such decision of the Board."

Since this resolution was passed, many amendments to the National Labor Relations Act have been attempted but without success.

House Committee Investigation

More recently a committee from the House investigated the law and the Board's application of the law and framed amendments which, if enacted into law, would bring the following changes:

Create a new three-member board.

The Board's judicial and prosecuting functions would be separated by appointment of an administrator, having no connection with Board, to receive and investigate charges of unfair labor practices, issue complaints, and prosecute them.

Employers would be given the right to petition for election to determine which of two unions in the same bargaining unit should be recognized. The Board would be prevented from instituting collective bargaining action unless sought by employer or employee, and the Board's services could not be invoked in a controversy between unions over type or bargaining unit.

In case of dispute as to appropriate unit for collective bargaining, the employer's refusal to bargain with either faction would not be an unfair labor practice.



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An employer would be permitted to discuss any subject, including labor problems, with employees provided that there was no discrimination, intimidation, or coercion.

Neither an employer nor a union would be compelled to reach a collective bargaining agreement or make counter proposals, although they would be required to meet and make every reasonable effort to compose differences.

Collective bargaining elections in a unit could not be held more frequently than every 12 months.

Complaints would have to be issued within six months from date of unfair labor practices alleged and recovery of back pay would be limited to a maximum period of six months. Hearings on a complaint could not be scheduled within 15 days after date of service.

The Board could not require reinstatement of employees guilty of violence or seizure of property.

The law's declaration of policy would be restricted to protecting employees in exercise of the right of collective bargaining rather than encouraging the practice.

The Board would be required to conform to the rules of evidence applicable in district courts.

Issuance of subpoenas for appearance at hearings would be mandatory upon the request of employer, employee, or union.

Courts would be given the power to overturn the Board's findings if they were not supported by substantial evidence or if clearly erroneous.

The courts would be permitted to review the Board's decisions in representation cases.

The immediate report of the trial examiner would become final unless exceptions are taken by the parties.

Agricultural labor would be given the same definition as in the Social Security Act.

Little Change Likely This Year

With the law so biased in its construction and so aborted in its administration, I had hoped that by this time we could report both a more equitable law and a

more equitable administration. Any amendment at this session of Congress seems doubtful unless it shall be to increase the Board membership from three to five.

We recognize the just and equitable rights of labor and no industrialists are more anxious for labor to enjoy these rights than are the cotton textile manufacturers. If our position on this law and its administration has changed any during the past year, in the light of present conditions, our resolutions committee might desire to express our position.

We still have the Walsh-Healy Act with its possible involvements. Just before the Christmas holidays, when the Secretary of Labor was contemplating fixing the hourly rates for the textile industry, we intervened in order to protect this action and protect our rights, urging that the mandates of the law should be followed in establishing the rates. The ramifications and application of this law might be considered by our Resolutions Committee. Now that it seems to involve a duplication of effort and also affords an opportunity for industrial complications, some amendment might be in order.

It may be of interest to you to know that conferences are still being held with the Administrator of this Act in an endeavor to persuade him not to promulgate any rate whatsoever since we are operating under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and a special industry committee has fixed a minimum rate for this industry and the Administrator has officially promulgated it.

Cotton Committee

Our Cotton Committee has been exceedingly active at work on the Cotton Futures Contract, Cotton Subsidy and the Cotton States Arbitration Board and arbitrations, the Government Supervision and Classification of Cotton. Since this is a long and technical story and indeed is a report within itself, as you will appreciate when Mr. A. K. Winget, who is Chairman of our Cotton Committee, reads it. I will only state that President Lewis and your

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Secretary have fully co-operated with them and approved of their efforts.

Comparisons are always odious if carried to extremes, but I think I can safely say that this Association has had no better membership or chairman of its Cotton Committee than A. K. Winget, and those who serve with him. We owe to him and to them a debt of gratitude for their frictionless and fructiferous work and while it is not my duty or prerogative to recommend, I shall simply say that I hope they will be continued in the service they now discharge so well.

Back in the legislative field again, we find that the wheels of the gods still grind slowly. National legislation for the selling of cotton on Net Weight basis has not yet been secured. We are still working on it and feel that we have made progress. We even became hopeful that we would have this legislation last year, but something slipped and we shall start it again as soon as politics and war lessen their intensity.

Secretary Wallace's proposed Certificate Plan and the Doxey Processing Tax Bill for producing parity for the cotton farmer are very much on our minds now. We do not object to the cotton farmer's subsidization, but we want his subsidy to come out of the Treasury of the United States and not be tacked on to the product itself. These plans are so manifestly unfair that I need not discuss them with you, other than to say your officers and Board and committees are doing everything within their power to prevent anything like a processing tax being placed upon cotton. Danger-disaster-destruction of the cotton farmer and the cotton manufacturer will follow such legislation as inevitably as the night follows the day. Both the farmer and the manufacturer will suffer a "blitzkreig" or "blackout" from such a measure from which it will take generations to recover.

This legislative effort has moved undulatingly throughout the session. At times it is on a high crest of menacing expectancy and again it sinks into the trough of oblivion. Be that as it may, as long as Congress is in session, this type of legislation is a potential threat and may extend itself into a new Congress.

Perhaps the emphasis that we have placed on this may give to some an idea that we have only one legislative pet aversion but such is not the case. Through our officers, our Committee on National Affairs, our Washington contacts and otherwise, we are constantly alert, trying to safeguard the industry by endeavoring to give information to our legislators, administrators and commissions.

We are using all of our power and influence to prevent harmful legislation.

We could go on and on about tax bills, social security, processing taxes, windfall taxes, O'Mahoney Bill, the pending Civil Service Bill, Bills dealing with I. C. C., freight rates and dozens of others, with which your officers and committees have dealt, but time will not permit. This is largely a report to let you know that this Association, which is a key to the economic salvation of the South, is the natural leader in preserving the ideals and principles which have made the South great.

These mills in the South that profit by the efforts and leadership of this Association and who are not members and make no contribution, either financial or co-operative, should join with us immediately. I can not believe that

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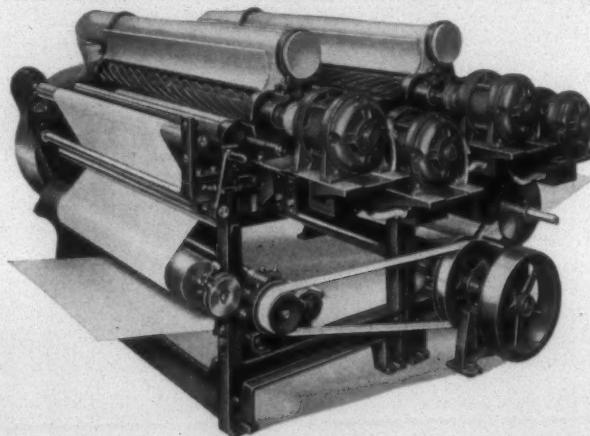
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they want to "thumb a ride" to safety with us. I am sure they have been busy and preoccupied, or they would be with us as members.

You may wonder why I have not visited you and told you this. Our office force is limited and there are so many demands upon my time that I do not have time to visit—and there is nothing I like better. To use a figure of speech, I am like an obstetrician and cannot get far away from my base, because I never know where I shall be called next.

But I find that I have digressed here too far and too long but I wanted to get this plug for membership into the record. We are not dying—we are growing. We grew last year and we grew this year but there is still opportunity to grow some more.

Traffic Committee

Our Traffic Committee has been called upon for service during the past year and we feel that they have done a good job. Mr. R. R. West is Chairman of this Committee, and as experts, he has had the able assistance of Messrs. Carl R. Cunningham and Clyde T. Kilgore. Messrs. West and Cunningham will make the reports on this phase of our associational work.

Before passing from this subject, we should like to pay particular tribute to Messrs. L. O. Kimberly, Carl R. Cunningham, Clyde T. Kilgore and Mr. Johansen for the able presentation made at the Wage and Hour Hearing in Atlanta. Mr. Kimberly acted as the spearhead for the quartet and won the admiration of all because of his masterly handling of the subject. And while we are handing out a few honors, we should not forget President Lewis, who gave up his business at a very critical time and spent a month at the hearing. The dignity and thoroughness with which the presentation was made was but a reflection of the personality of Mr. Lewis.

Industrial Relations

In the field of industrial relations, your Secretary has been rather active because this subject is a hobby with him, if it can be thus described. The field of industrial relations is one of active and vital concern to all people today. It has been intensified and propagandized much during the past few years. It has always been vital but lately it has had some new ideas injected and emphasized that have made these relations more of a problem than they once were. There is no one specific that can be applied as a solution.

Industrial relations can not be solved by mechanical means or by any formula. Co-operative understanding and mutual good will and a square deal are all that is necessary. If I should attempt to go into detail, I would soon be challenged so I leave the general statement for you to use and apply to your organization.

I have addressed hundreds of superintendents and overseers this year on this subject and have always found a delightful and sympathetic audience. I have written many articles for the press and trade magazines and have had splendid reactions from them.

Please do not think that I am praising myself, for I am not. I am praising my audiences and my readers be-

cause their reactions indicated to me that they are alive and alert to the handling of this question.

The operating executives of the textile mills of the South have grown rapidly and intelligently in the grasping of the problems that have recently swept in upon them so furiously. I congratulate you, the executives, and them, the managers of your factory processes because of this fact. This important work must continue because it is a never ending task due to the law of change. I would like to say here publicly to each and all of you, that I study this question constantly and if I can ever be of any assistance to you, in any way, I shall consider it a privilege to serve you.

I keep in close touch with the U. S. Department of Conciliation. I believe the Government in this Department is really trying to work out a constructive conciliation service. I have great faith in the fairness and effectiveness of some of their men.

In the field of Public Relations, some of the states are doing outstanding jobs. I can really point with pride to South Carolina and Georgia. The other States have done well but these two States have done serious jobs and done them well.

In our capacity, we can deal only in generalities because, when we begin to be specific, we begin to draw comparisons and these might be reactive or misunderstood. We have tried in our public relations program to deal only with those factors that are southwide and applicable alike in all areas. The new moving picture is an appeal for nation-wide interest in our industry. This general work in public relations we have been able to do in a limited way through talks, the daily and trade press. If every mill manager would engender the proper public relations in his own community and county, our public relations problem would largely be solved.

The local press is your best agency for doing this work. You can never be harmed much when your neighbors love and respect you and you can make your neighborhood as large as you like it. We shall continue our efforts to build public good will and you must help us.

This Association was founded for the purpose of serving the cotton textile industry of the entire South and promoting its growth. We have never been the instrument of a clique, nor have we differentiated our services between large mills and small mills, well financed mills and poorly financed mills, urban mills and rural mills. We have endeavored to serve all with justice and fairness. We make no discrimination between members and non-members insofar as our service to the industry goes. This is why we invite non-members to become members. If there were no paying members, there would be no service.

We invite all to join with us and participate in our activities. We want your co-operation.

We have had no money for student loans during the past year and now that we are collecting due notes, we may be able to care for one more this Fall. Some of our loans were to students who failed to make good and I am of the opinion that we ought not to loan any money to a student that has not satisfactorily finished one-half year and perhaps one year in college.

We shall work out this detail in our committee on Student Loans. We are still receptive for donations for

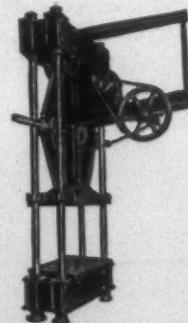
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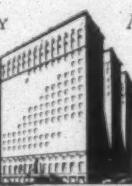
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this fund. An extended report on this activity will be made tomorrow.

As usual, our office is a clearing house for hundreds of questions from various and sundry sources. The press, schools, colleges, civic organizations, broadcasting companies, associations, aside from the many requests for information and service from our members.

In keeping with our established policy, we have continued the fullest co-operation with all of the affiliated trade associations in the textile industry and with other similar organizations whose interests parallel ours. In October, 1936, the Cotton-Textile Institute sponsored a conference of the various textile trade associations' executives, and, in my opinion, some very useful results were accomplished, and I believe that such conferences should be continued regularly in the future, for they permit the various associations to co-ordinate their efforts and activities to better advantage for all parties concerned. In January of this year, and also last Fall, these organizations met. In January, we were all informed as to how we may co-operate in trying to defeat the Cotton Certificate Plan suggested by Secretary Wallace.

To the executives of the several State Associations, sectional, national, and divisional trade associations in our industry, I am grateful for their fine co-operation during the past year, and I hope that we can continue to work together co-operatively and helpfully for the greatest good of the industry.

In concluding this annual report, I express my gratitude and appreciation to the officers and directors of the Association for their kind co-operation and assistance during the year. They have responded promptly and generously with their time and efforts to my every request for advice, and by their wise counsel and thoughtful judgment the affairs of the Association have been handled intelligently and efficiently.

I am especially grateful to our President, Mr. Lewis, who has contributed so much to the success of the Association throughout the year. He has maintained close contact and active interest in all phases of our work, and his suggestions and advice and criticism have been most helpful. I have greatly enjoyed the privilege and pleasure of working so closely with him during the year and I am glad to have had the opportunity of knowing him more intimately and of acquiring a fuller appreciation of his sterling character and exceptional ability.

I thank our committees for their splendid and constructive work. I also want to thank our entire membership, both as individuals and as a group, for your support and co-operation. I am most grateful for the interest that you have all manifested in our work, and for your suggestions and criticisms, as well as for your commendation and approval of our efforts, which so many of you have very generously expressed from time to time. Your spirit of friendliness and helpfulness has been quite inspirational and encouraging and I hope that we may continue to justify your confidence and your support.

Clemson Issues Textile Magazine

Clemson, S. C.—*Bobbin and Beaker*, a technical journal edited and published by Clemson College textile students, made its debut recently and announced plans to become a regular quarterly publication.

The magazine is edited by Cadet C. E. Anderson, textile senior from Seneca. Other members of the staff include: E. R. Roper, Spartanburg, managing editor; R. O. Holcombe, Fountain Inn, business manager; C. E. Spires, Hartsville, advertising manager; and J. Larry Orr, Anderson, circulation manager.

The current issue of *Bobbin and Beaker* features a guest editorial by Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College and secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Discussing "A Future in Textile," Dr. Jacobs declares that "the opportunities for textile men in South Carolina are as brilliant as anywhere else in the world."

Other articles in the magazine were contributed by Prof. R. K. Eaton, a member of the Clemson textile faculty, and Cadets W. W. Foster, Greenville; J. M. Heape, Charleston; R. C. Forrester, Sumter, and P. J. Burns, Greenville.

The Cotton Man Should Make the Country Cotton Conscience

(Cotton Digest)

Consumption of raw cotton in the United States is approximately 25 pounds per capita. Of this amount, ten pounds go into clothing, ten pounds into industrial uses, and five pounds into household articles.

It has been stated that cotton consumption would have to be doubled in order to supply every individual with his full needs. This statement may be slightly exaggerated, but certainly there is room for further expansion, and with concentrated effort of the entire cotton trade, it should be possible to increase domestic consumption of cotton by 30 or 40 per cent.

Such an increase in the domestic consumption of raw cotton would go a long way toward alleviating the present onerous situation.

The question will undoubtedly be asked: How can the concentrated effort of the cotton trade make the public buy more cotton goods than they have been buying heretofore? The answer is to set an example!

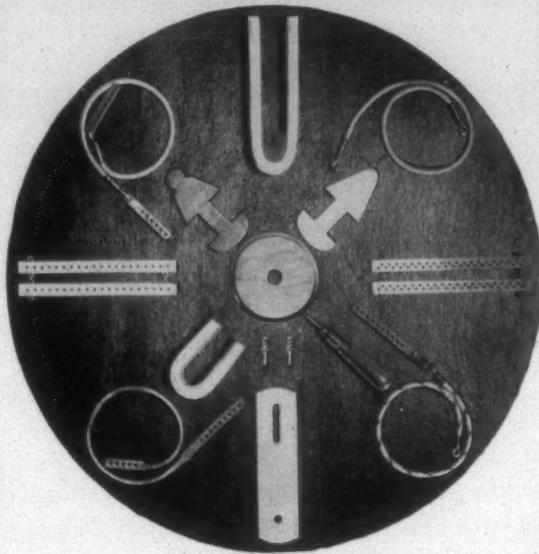
If every employer in the cotton business, merchant, broker, manufacturer and farmer, could be induced to make a list of the cotton articles he could readily use, both necessities and luxuries, and after purchasing them, sell the idea to his employees, with the suggestion that they buy the things they need within their buying power, it would require many thousands of bales of cotton to fill the increased demand.

And in addition to the several million people who are directly dependent upon cotton for a livelihood, there are the many thousands of industries servicing the cotton trade, such as insurance companies, machinery manufacturers and shipping companies, which could be included.

Convince the employers and employees of all the sup-

(Continued on Page 60)

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Southern Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack E. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

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ARMSTRONG CORK CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

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pliers that it is to their advantage to increase their consumption of cotton. While there may be a limit to the amount of cotton shirts, socks, and other apparel that can be used (and it may be admitted that women wear but little cotton clothing anyway), the fact remains that the household uses of cotton and industrial uses present opportunities for great expansion.

There are 30,000,000 homes in the country and many of them are scantily supplied. There are many office buildings where cotton could be used. One large cotton exchange building supplies paper towels; its windows are bare of awnings, and its curtains are of non-cotton material. If all of the cotton exchange buildings in the country provided awnings, other office buildings would likely follow suit. If all the people in the cotton business put awnings on their homes, many of their neighbors would do likewise, and the increased consumption would be of sizeable proportions.

Briefly, if the cotton business is to become prosperous, cotton must be sold to the consumer. The public must be made cotton conscious, and of the benefits they will reap, and it is quite certain that if the cotton man himself doesn't do the job, no one else will do it for him. God helps those who help themselves.

The National Cotton Council is bending its efforts along this line, but it is in a more general way. It is attempting to do for the cotton trade that which the cotton trade seems unwilling to do for itself.

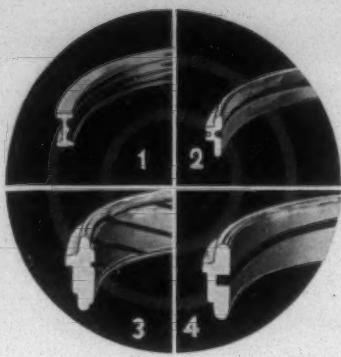
There is still the need for bending every effort possible toward recovering our foreign markets. Foreign markets for cotton always have and always will spell the difference between a profitable and a non-profitable operation in the cotton business generally. Without the foreign markets, the farmer will never reach the degree of prosperity to which he is entitled. Even if the cotton trade itself is made conscious of the duty it owes to its own industry, and accomplishes a good measure of the proposals set forth here, there will still be the need of retaining our foreign markets and gaining more.

There is no reason to assume that because the cotton trade itself was willing to bend its efforts toward increasing consumption of cotton in the United States, that it should give up its efforts toward also increasing the export of cotton to other countries.

The industry can never hope for any sound and lasting benefits from government. Politics will always be the first consideration, and the cotton farmer will continue to be sold down the river year after year. So it remains with the industry itself to save itself from chaos.

If a member of the industry purchases a suit of slacks which are made predominantly of rayon, if he fails to purchase those cotton articles which he needs and can afford to purchase, if he leaves a stone unturned to make the country cotton conscious, then he is but laying the path of thorns for his own future.

If the cotton industry is to prosper, it must fight for its rights and look to its own fences rather than standing supinely by and whining about bad business.



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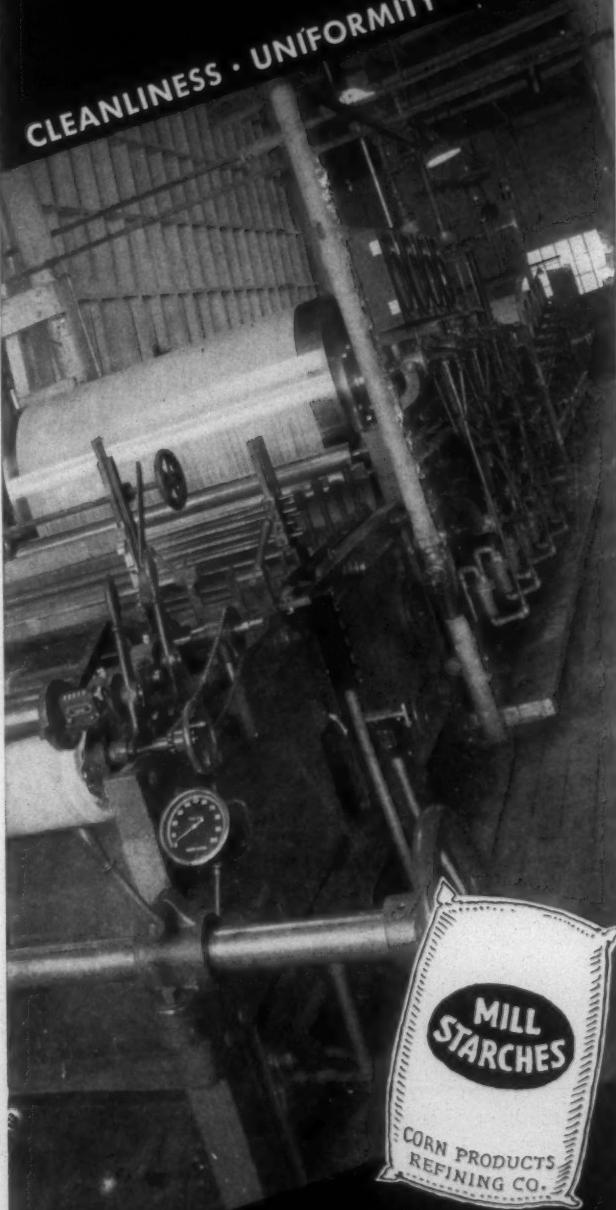
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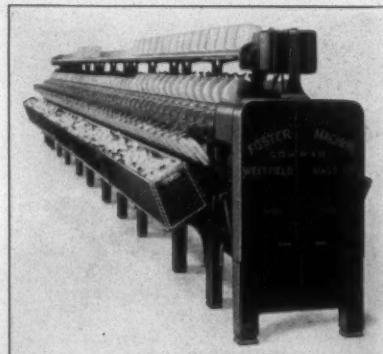


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